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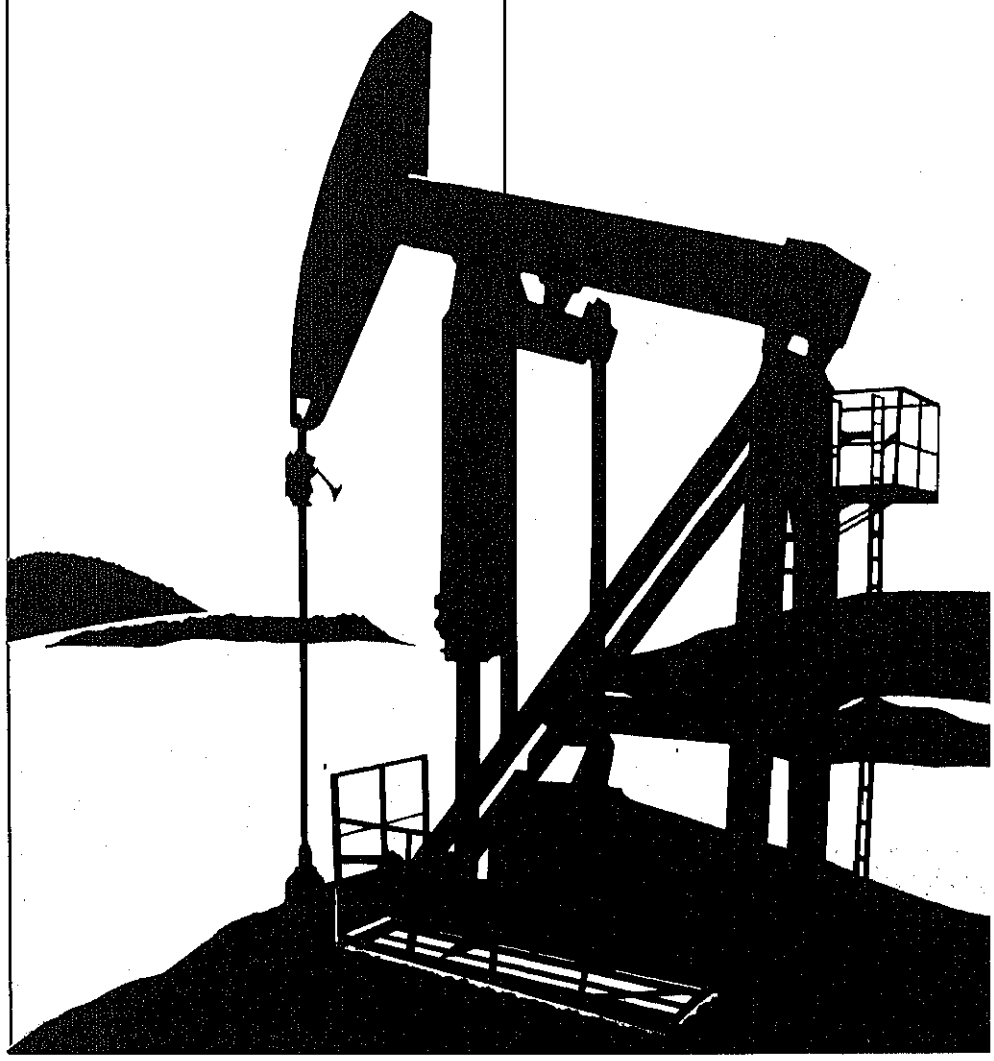
Petroleum Supply Monthly

Energy Information Administration
Office of Oil and Gas
U.S. Department of Energy



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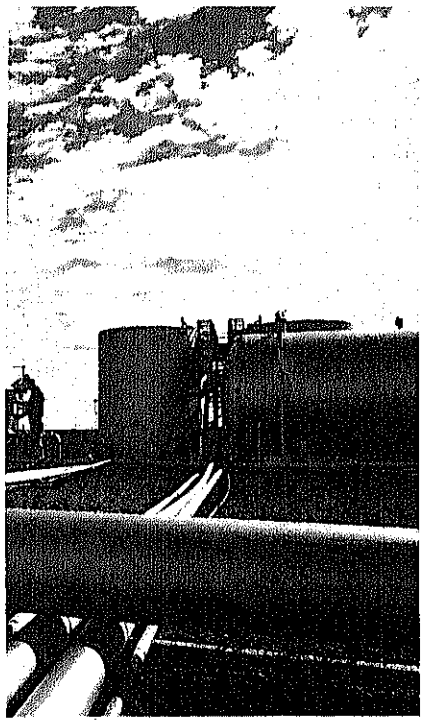

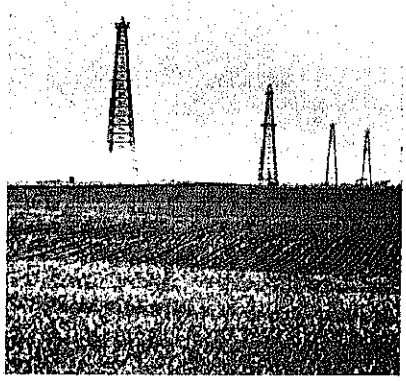

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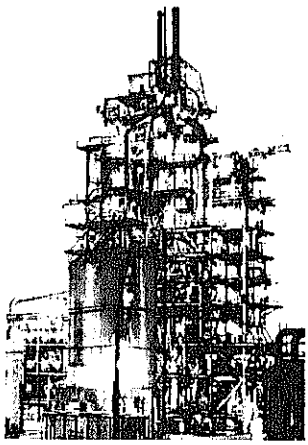

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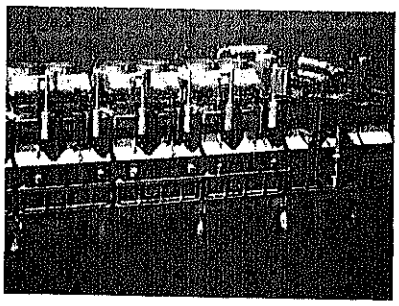

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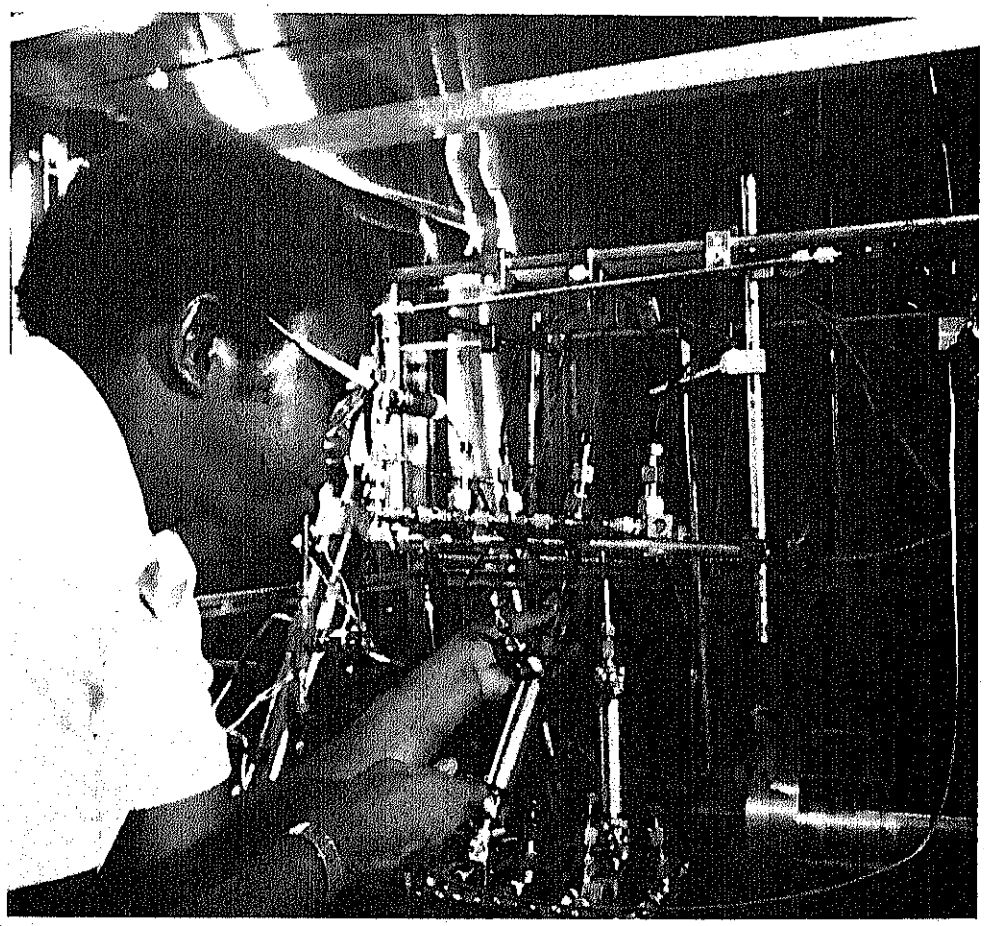


Petroleum Focus

Petroleum Supply Summary

Average volume for Period (Million Barrels Per Day)	September 1982	September 1981	% Change	Cumulative January Through September 1982	Cumulative January Through September 1981	% Change
Total Product Supplied	14.8	15.7	−5.4	15.3	16.1	−4.9
Gasoline	6.4	6.7	−3.3	6.5	6.6	−0.9
Distillate Fuel Oil	2.7	2.5	8.3	2.7	2.8	−2.7
Residual Fuel Oil	1.4	1.9	−24.2	1.7	2.1	−17.7
Crude Inputs to Refineries	12.3	12.5	−1.6	11.8	12.6	−5.8
Crude Oil and Natural Gas Liquids Production	10.3	10.2	0.6	10.2	10.2	0.3
Net Imports[1]	4.0	5.8	−30.9	4.1	5.5	−24.5
Net Crude Oil Imports[2]	3.1	4.1	−24.1	3.0	4.0	−24.0
SPR Imports	0.1	0.4	−69.0	0.2	0.2	−33.1
Net Product Imports	0.8	1.3	−39.9	0.9	1.2	−24.6
Crude Oil Stock Withdrawal[2]	−0.05	0.2	—	0.06	0.1	—
Product Stock Withdrawal	−0.5	−0.3	—	0.3	0.1	—
Stocks at End of Period (Million Barrels)						
Crude Oil[2]	358	356	0.5			
Gasoline[3]	230	237	−2.8			
Distillate Fuel Oil	154	207	−25.5			
Residual Fuel Oil	60	80	−25.7			
Total Product	792	921	−14.0			
SPR	278	199	39.3			
Total	1,427	1,476	−3.3			

[1]Gross imports of crude oil (including Strategic Petroleum Reserve) and petroleum products less exports of crude oil and petroleum products.
[2]Excluding Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).
[3]Including blending components.

Note: Percent changes are based on unrounded values. September 1982 data are estimates based on weekly data.

Source: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Petroleum Supply Monthly*, October 1982 and *Weekly Petroleum Status Report*, October 8, 1982.

U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report

At the end of 1981, U.S. proved reserves were estimated to be 29,426 million barrels of crude oil, 7,068 million barrels of natural gas liquids (including lease condensate), and 201,730 billion cubic feet of dry natural gas (excluding gas in underground storage) as shown in Table 1.

These estimates reflect a continued stabilization of the Nation's inventory of proved oil and gas reserves. Compared to the year end 1980 estimates, natural gas reserves increased 1.4 percent, but total liquid hydrocarbon reserves (crude oil plus natural gas liquids) remained virtually constant.

There were 1.2 billion barrels of total discoveries of crude oil in the United States in 1981. This represented a 35-percent increase over total discoveries in 1980. Sixty-five percent of the 1981 total discoveries came from extensions to old reservoirs, 22 percent were found in new field discoveries, and the remaining 13 percent came from new reservoir discoveries in old fields.

Natural gas liquids new discoveries increased 30 percent in 1981, totaling 0.8 billion barrels. Seventy-one percent of the total discoveries came from extensions to old reservoirs.

Natural gas total discoveries reached 17.2 trillion cubic feet in 1981, up by 19 percent over the 1980 discoveries. Sixty-one percent of the total discoveries of natural gas in 1981 came from extensions to old reservoirs.

Proved reserves are defined as those reserves of oil and gas which geological and engineering data demonstrate with reasonable certainty to be recoverable in the future under existing economic and operating conditions. The estimates were based upon an analysis of data filed by 2,442 operators of oil and gas wells on Form EIA-23, "Annual Survey of Domestic Oil and Gas Reserves" and by 860 operators of natural gas processing plants on Form EIA-64A, "Annual Report of the Origin of the Natural Gas Liquids Production." The crude oil and natural gas proved reserves estimates were associated with sampling errors of less than 0.9 percent at a 95-percent confidence level.

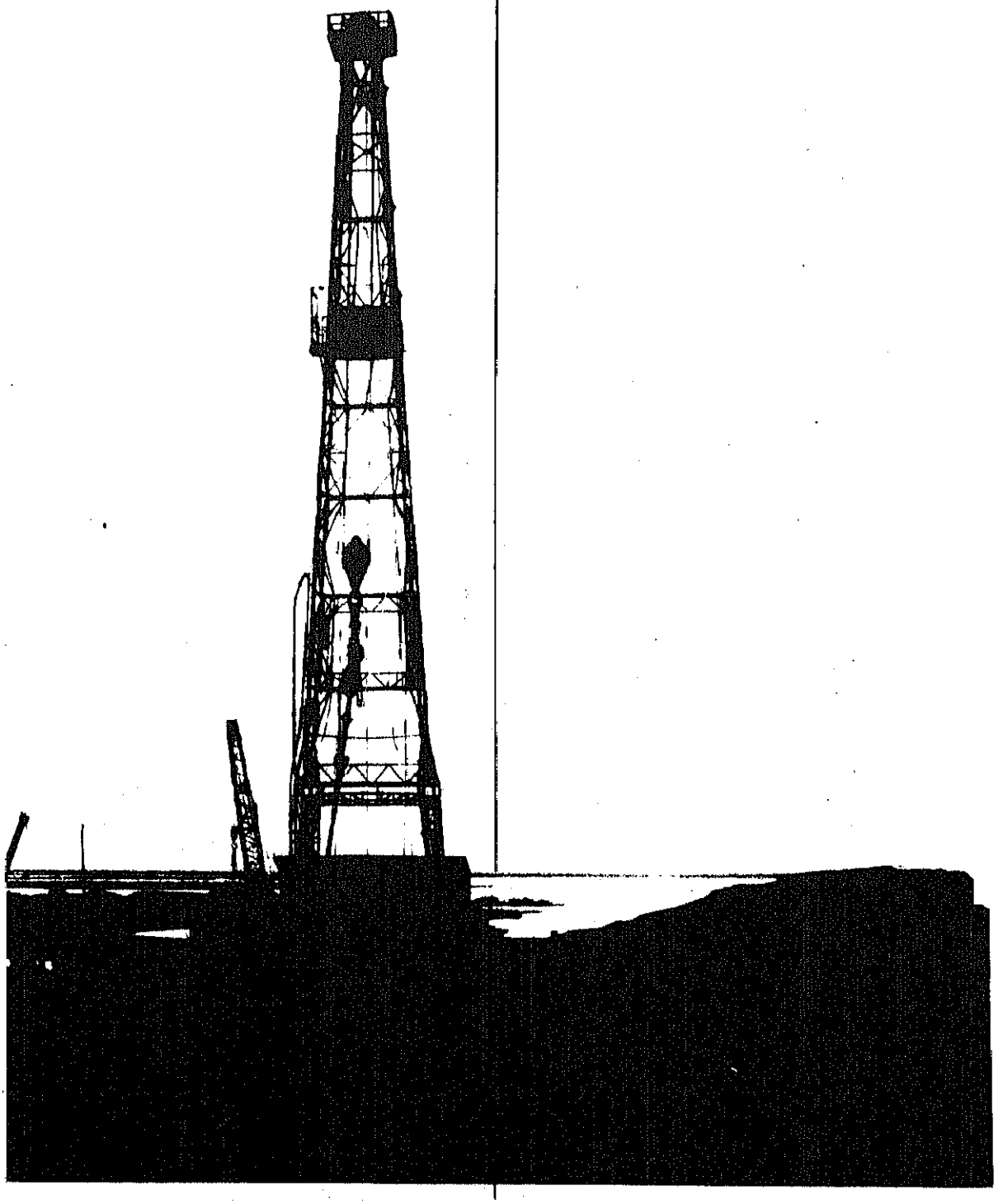
The full report, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report* was released by the Energy Information Administration in October 1982.

Table 1. Estimated Total U.S. Proved Reserves of Crude Oil, Natural Gas Liquids, and Natural Gas

	Proved Reserves at Start of Year	Net Revisions[1]	Total Discoveries	Production	Proved Reserves at End of Year[2]	Percent Change
		Crude Oil	(Million Barrels)			
1977	33,502[3]	346	794	2,862	31,780	−5.1
1978	31,780	1,756	827	3,008	31,355	−1.3
1979	31,355	774	636	2,955	29,810	−4.9
1980	29,810	2,108	862	2,975	29,805	(4)
1981	29,805	1,409	1,161	2,949	29,426	−1.3
		Natural Gas Liquids[5]	(Million Barrels)			
1979	6,772[3]	15	555	727	6,615	−2.3
1980	6,615	257	587	731	6,728	+1.7
1981	6,728	317	764	741	7,068	+5.1
		Natural Gas[6]	(Billion Cubic Feet)			
1977	213,278[3]	−1,625	14,603	18,843	207,413	−2.8
1978	207,413	1,404	18,021	18,805	208,033	+0.3
1979	208,033	−2,483	14,704	19,257	200,997	−3.4
1980	200,997	2,250	14,473	18,699	199,021	−1.0
1981	199,021	4,226	17,220	18,737	201,730	+1.4

[1]Algebraic sum of revision increases, revision decreases, and net of corrections and adjustments.
[2]Proved reserves at end of year equal proved reserves at start of year, plus net revisions (including corrections and adjustments), plus total discoveries, minus production.
[3]Based on following year data only.
[4]Less than 0.05 percent.
[5]Including lease condensate.
[6]Dry natural gas excluding gas in underground storage.
Source: Energy Information Administration, *U.S. Crude Oil, Natural Gas, and Natural Gas Liquids Reserves, 1981 Annual Report*, August 1982.

Summary Statistics



Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview

		Field Production			Stock Withdrawal[2]			Ending Stocks[3]
		Total Domestic[4]	Crude Oil	Natural Gas Plant Production	Crude Oil[5]	Petroleum Products	Petroleum Products Supplied	Crude Oil[5] and Petroleum Products
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**10,975**	**9,208**	**1,738**	**11**	**-146**	**17,308**	**1,008**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**10,498**	**8,774**	**1,688**	**-62**	**-117**	**16,653**	**1,074**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**10,045**	**8,375**	**1,633**	**-17**	**-145**	**16,322**	**1,133**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**9,774**	**8,132**	**1,603**	**-39**	**96**	**17,461**	**1,112**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**9,913**	**8,245**	**1,618**	**-170**	**-378**	**18,431**	**1,312**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**10,328**	**8,707**	**1,567**	**-78**	**172**	**18,847**	**1,278**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**10,179**	**8,552**	**1,584**	**-148**	**-25**	**18,513**	**1,341**
1980	January	10,377	8,675	1,648	-594	270	18,851	1,351
	February	10,402	8,705	1,656	-292	563	18,817	1,343
	March	10,303	8,698	1,568	-47	-99	17,377	1,348
	April	10,356	8,685	1,630	-412	-229	16,784	1,367
	May	10,298	8,635	1,615	-117	-520	16,238	1,387
	June	10,164	8,554	1,561	65	-869	16,187	1,411
	July	10,113	8,547	1,524	88	-556	16,008	1,425
	August	9,974	8,414	1,519	-274	-473	15,753	1,449
	September	10,184	8,619	1,515	307	-259	16,598	1,447
	October	10,092	8,532	1,516	-191	756	16,995	1,430
	November	10,109	8,495	1,571	-8	-84	16,702	1,432
	December	10,204	8,606	1,560	304	993	18,410	1,392
	AVERAGE	**10,214**	**8,597**	**1,573**	**-98**	**-42**	**17,056**	
1981	January	10,231	8,540	1,652	50	1,159	18,430	1,388
	February	10,294	8,604	1,653	-278	250	16,989	1,389
	March	10,272	8,613	1,624	-632	224	15,907	1,401
	April	10,195	8,557	1,599	-595	148	15,350	1,415
	May	10,160	8,501	1,593	-391	-374	15,353	1,438
	June	10,287	8,629	1,594	-135	406	16,095	1,430
	July	10,098	8,500	1,548	-360	91	15,682	1,439
	August	10,243	8,583	1,614	397	-999	15,263	1,457
	September	10,281	8,604	1,612	-285	-341	15,655	1,476
	October	10,225	8,563	1,598	-760	477	15,822	1,485
	November	10,269	8,586	1,630	-325	-233	15,593	1,501
	December	10,220	8,585	1,590	-170	745	16,596	1,484
	AVERAGE	**10,230**	**8,572**	**1,609**	**-290**	**130**	**16,058**	
1982	January	10,257	8,669	1,548	-236	1,129	15,890	1,461
	February	10,261	8,690	1,524	-216	1,268	15,941	1,431
	March	10,212	8,597	1,570	-65	1,049	15,560	1,401
	April	10,296	8,652	1,588	107	1,594	16,048	1,350
	May	10,223	8,660	1,520	49	-34	14,845	1,349
	June	10,242	8,681	1,505	86	-515	14,931	1,362
	July	10,228	8,649	1,521	-155	-865	14,771	1,394
	August*	10,301	R 8,701	1,543	R -440	R 4	R14,838	R1,407
	September**	NA	*8,734*	NA	*-183*	*-524*	*14,816*	*1,427*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**8,670**	**NA**	**-117**	**337**	**15,287**	

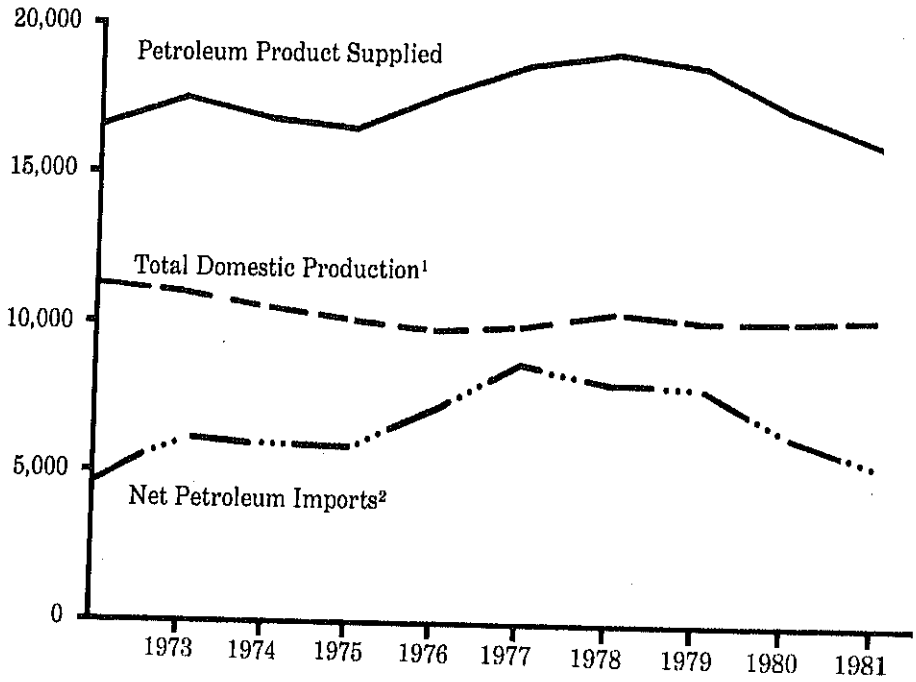
1 Includes lease condensate.
2 A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
3 Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
4 Includes crude oil, natural gas plant production, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
5 Includes stocks located in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] and Petroleum Products Overview (continued)

		Imports[2]			Exports[3]			
		Total	Crude Oil[4]	Petroleum Products	Total	Crude Oil	Petroleum Products	Net[5] Imports
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	**AVERAGE**	**6,256**	**3,244**	**3,012**	**231**	**2**	**229**	**6,025**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**6,112**	**3,477**	**2,635**	**221**	**3**	**218**	**5,892**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**6,056**	**4,105**	**1,951**	**209**	**6**	**204**	**5,846**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**7,313**	**5,287**	**2,026**	**223**	**8**	**215**	**7,090**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**8,807**	**6,615**	**2,193**	**243**	**50**	**193**	**8,565**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**8,363**	**6,356**	**2,008**	**362**	**158**	**204**	**8,002**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**8,456**	**6,519**	**1,937**	**472**	**235**	**237**	**7,984**
1980	January	8,598	6,406	2,192	550	322	228	8,048
	February	7,945	6,013	1,931	558	332	227	7,386
	March	7,452	5,695	1,757	573	330	243	6,879
	April	7,106	5,598	1,508	434	192	241	6,672
	May	6,579	5,106	1,472	591	326	266	5,987
	June	6,894	5,480	1,414	654	365	289	6,240
	July	6,257	4,843	1,414	531	238	293	5,727
	August	6,192	4,803	1,389	319	78	241	5,873
	September	6,239	4,707	1,532	557	322	235	5,682
	October	6,379	4,768	1,611	598	309	288	5,781
	November	6,408	4,680	1,728	549	289	260	5,858
	December	6,894	5,082	1,812	622	343	279	6,272
	AVERAGE	**6,909**	**5,263**	**1,646**	**544**	**287**	**258**	**6,365**
1981	January	6,827	4,932	1,895	558	339	219	6,270
	February	6,772	4,873	1,899	569	198	371	6,203
	March	6,028	4,521	1,507	586	210	376	5,442
	April	5,668	4,338	1,330	570	198	372	5,098
	May	5,775	4,287	1,489	595	312	283	5,180
	June	5,435	4,061	1,375	420	123	297	5,015
	July	5,816	4,296	1,521	571	257	314	5,245
	August	5,767	4,179	1,588	644	204	440	5,123
	September	6,365	4,740	1,624	519	194	325	5,845
	October	5,959	4,380	1,579	738	226	512	5,221
	November	5,741	4,046	1,695	701	278	423	5,041
	December	5,843	4,137	1,706	656	189	467	5,187
	AVERAGE	**5,996**	**4,396**	**1,599**	**595**	**228**	**367**	**5,401**
1982	January	5,232	3,648	1,585	829	238	591	4,404
	February	4,691	2,949	1,742	804	304	499	3,887
	March	4,461	2,856	1,606	882	321	561	3,579
	April	4,286	2,813	1,474	786	174	611	3,501
	May	4,784	3,314	1,471	803	262	542	3,981
	June	5,227	3,782	1,445	703	94	609	4,524
	July	5,763	4,245	1,518	741	229	512	5,022
	August*	R 5,156	R 3,820	R 1,336	858	304	554	4,298
	September**	*4,761*	*3,419*	*1,342*	NA	NA	NA	NA
	AVERAGE	**4,933**	**3,434**	**1,500**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**	**NA**

[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.
[3] Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
[4] Includes crude oil for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
[5] Net Imports = Imports minus Exports.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.1.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Petroleum Overview, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1]Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2]Includes SPR imports.

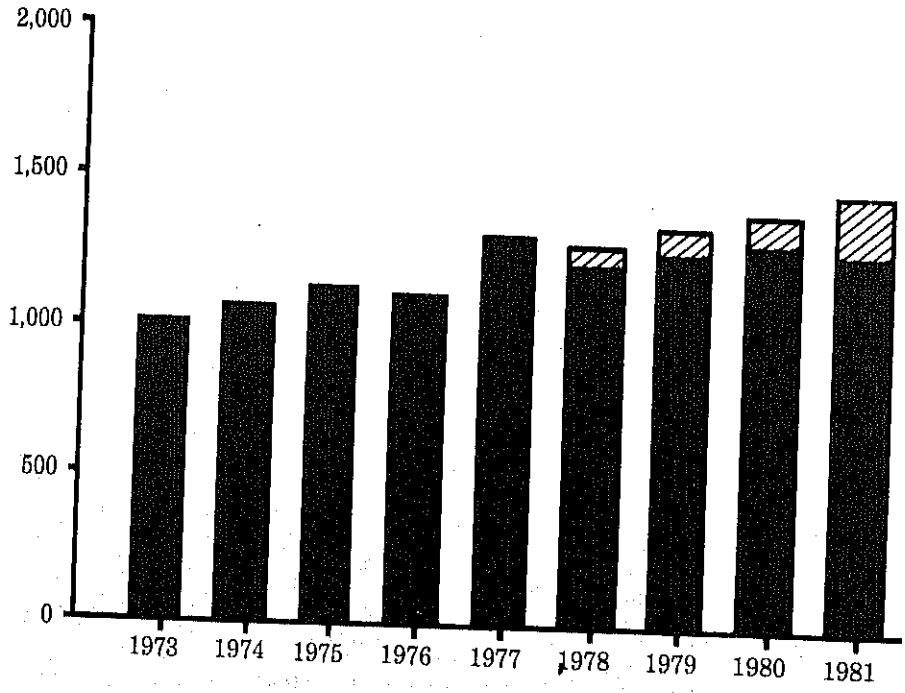
Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

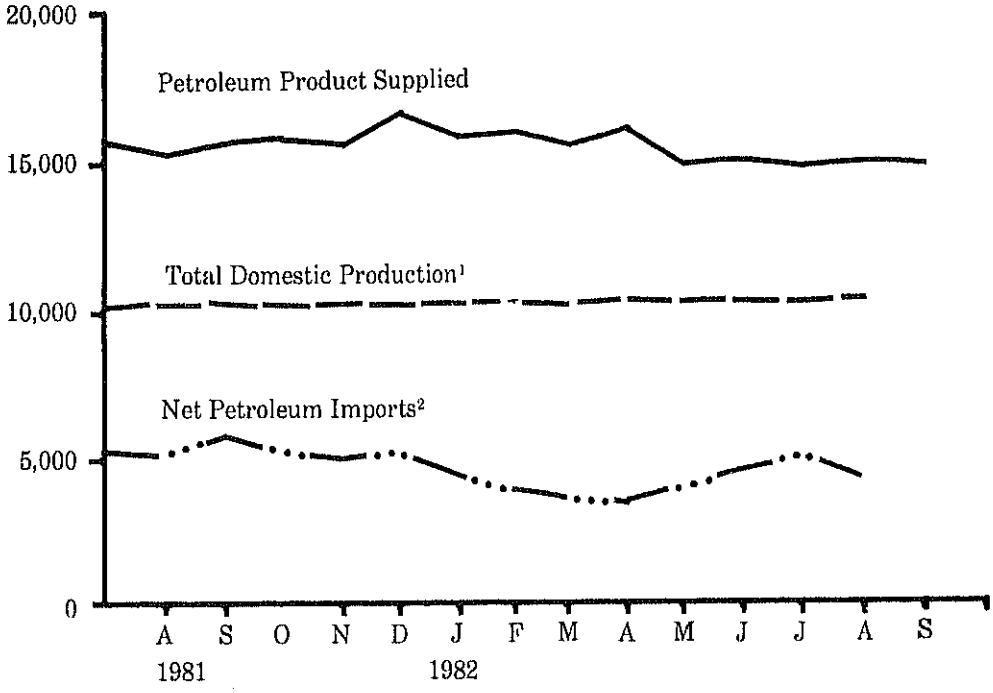
SPR Crude Oil

Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR



Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Petroleum Overview, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

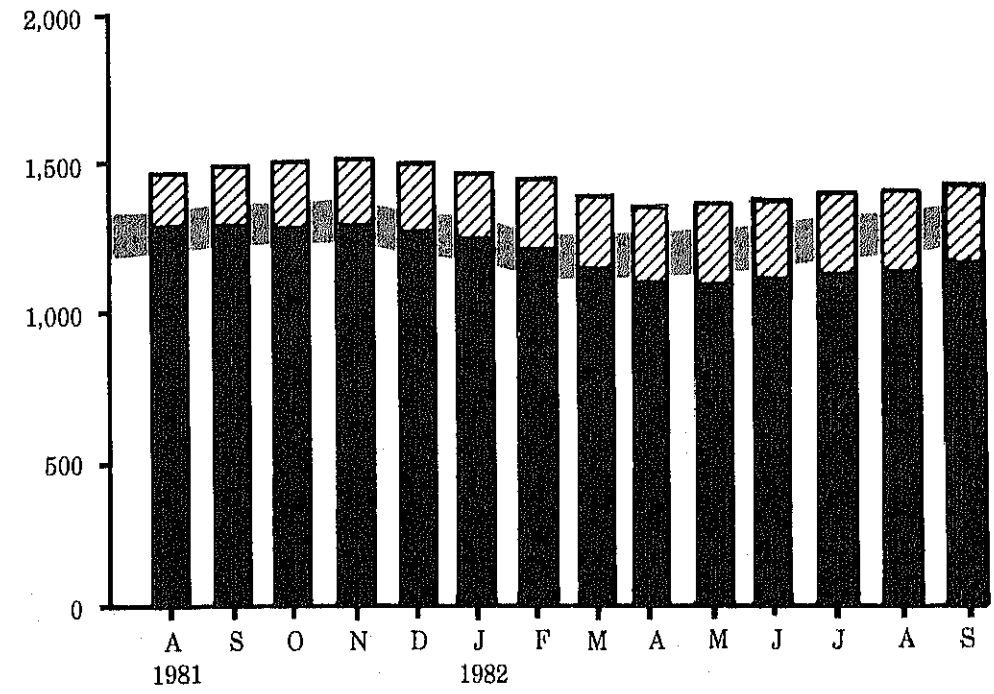


[1]Includes crude oil and natural gas plant production.

[2]Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview."

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



Legend

- SPR Crude Oil
- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, Excluding SPR
- Average Stock Range[1]

[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source tables: "Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview" and "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply						
		Field Production		Imports[2]			Stock Withdrawal[3]	
		Total Domestic	Alaskan	Total	SPR[4]	Other	SPR[4]	Other
		Thousand Barrels per Day						
1973	AVERAGE	9,208	198	3,244		3,244		11
1974	AVERAGE	8,774	193	3,477		3,477		-62
1975	AVERAGE	8,375	191	4,105		4,105		-17
1976	AVERAGE	8,132	173	5,287		5,287		-39
1977	AVERAGE	8,245	464	6,615	21	6,594	-20	-150
1978	AVERAGE	8,707	1,229	6,356	162	6,195	-163	84
1979	AVERAGE	8,552	1,401	6,519	67	6,452	-67	-81
1980	January	8,675	1,634	6,406	0	6,406	0	-594
	February	8,705	1,630	6,013	0	6,013	0	-292
	March	8,698	1,647	5,695	0	5,695	0	-47
	April	8,685	1,649	5,598	0	5,598	0	-412
	May	8,635	1,627	5,106	0	5,106	0	-117
	June	8,554	1,626	5,480	0	5,480	0	65
	July	8,547	1,612	4,843	0	4,843	0	88
	August	8,414	1,612	4,803	0	4,803	0	-274
	September	8,619	1,610	4,707	54	4,653	-54	361
	October	8,532	1,588	4,768	131	4,637	-123	-68
	November	8,495	1,561	4,680	142	4,538	-189	181
	December	8,606	1,602	5,082	198	4,884	-177	481
	AVERAGE	**8,597**	**1,617**	**5,263**	**44**	**5,219**	**-45**	**-52**
1981	January	8,540	1,606	4,932	106	4,826	-151	201
	February	8,604	1,619	4,873	80	4,793	-127	-150
	March	8,613	1,618	4,521	140	4,382	-155	-477
	April	8,557	1,608	4,338	272	4,066	-444	-151
	May	8,501	1,560	4,287	386	3,901	-513	122
	June	8,629	1,632	4,061	318	3,743	-434	299
	July	8,500	1,605	4,296	175	4,121	-324	-36
	August	8,583	1,602	4,179	257	3,922	-372	769
	September	8,604	1,607	4,740	435	4,305	-486	201
	October	8,563	1,596	4,380	453	3,927	-501	-259
	November	8,586	1,614	4,046	271	3,774	-259	-66
	December	8,585	1,623	4,137	165	3,971	-252	82
	AVERAGE	**8,572**	**1,609**	**4,396**	**256**	**4,141**	**-336**	**46**
1982	January	8,669	1,712	3,648	170	3,478	-159	-77
	February	8,690	1,715	2,949	159	2,790	-213	-3
	March	8,597	1,702	2,856	185	2,671	-235	170
	April	8,652	1,687	2,813	190	2,623	-233	341
	May	8,660	1,725	3,314	204	3,110	-176	225
	June	8,681	1,675	3,782	105	3,678	-105	191
	July	8,649	1,715	4,245	97	4,147	-97	-58
	August*	R 8,701	R1,699	R 3,820	R 208	R 3,611	R-208	R-233
	September**	*8,734*	*1,708*	*3,419*	*135*	*3,284*	*-137*	*-46*
	AVERAGE	**8,670**	**1,704**	**3,434**	**162**	**3,272**	**-173**	**56**

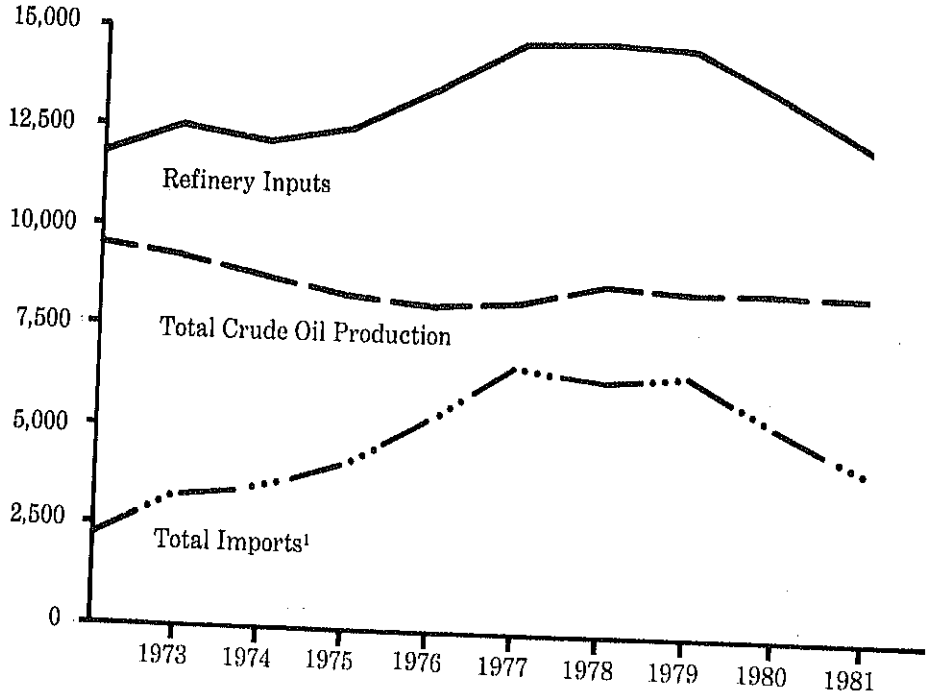
[1] Includes lease condensate.
[2] Includes shipments from United States possessions and territories.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil[1] Supply and Disposition (continued)

		Supply (Continued)		Disposition		Ending Stocks[2]		
		Unaccounted for Crude Oil	Crude Used Directly and Losses	Refinery Inputs	Exports[3]	Total Crude Oil	SPR[4]	Other Primary
		Thousand Barrels per Day				Millions of Barrels		
1973	**AVERAGE**	**3**	**-32**	**12,431**	**2**	**242**		**242**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**-25**	**-28**	**12,133**	**3**	**265**		**265**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**17**	**-30**	**12,442**	**6**	**271**		**271**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**77**	**-33**	**13,416**	**8**	**285**		**285**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**-6**	**-30**	**14,602**	**50**	**348**	**7**	**340**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**-57**	**-30**	**14,739**	**158**	**376**	**67**	**309**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**-11**	**-29**	**14,648**	**235**	**430**	**91**	**339**
1980	January	166	-31	14,301	322	449	91	358
	February	124	-31	14,187	332	457	91	366
	March	-278	-30	13,709	330	459	91	367
	April	-165	-29	13,484	192	471	91	380
	May	55	-28	13,326	326	475	91	383
	June	1	-30	13,705	365	473	91	381
	July	52	-29	13,264	238	470	91	379
	August	147	-28	12,984	78	478	91	387
	September	27	-26	13,313	322	469	93	376
	October	-3	-25	12,772	309	475	97	379
	November	266	-26	13,119	289	475	102	373
	December	24	-26	13,648	343	466	108	358
	AVERAGE	**34**	**-28**	**13,481**	**287**			
1981	January	113	-49	13,247	339	486	112	374
	February	-41	-58	12,902	198	494	116	378
	March	154	-63	12,383	210	514	121	393
	April	51	-62	12,091	198	532	134	397
	May	286	-62	12,309	312	544	150	394
	June	49	-65	12,415	123	548	163	385
	July	147	-65	12,261	257	559	173	386
	August	16	-63	12,908	204	547	185	362
	September	-295	-65	12,505	194	555	199	356
	October	166	-66	12,057	226	579	215	364
	November	279	-68	12,240	278	589	223	366
	December	52	-67	12,349	189	594	230	363
	AVERAGE	**83**	**-63**	**12,470**	**228**			
1982	January	-138	-66	11,638	238	606	235	371
	February	199	-66	11,252	304	612	241	371
	March	278	-68	11,277	321	614	249	366
	April	56	-68	11,386	174	611	256	355
	May	105	-65	11,801	262	609	261	348
	June	110	-67	12,498	94	607	264	343
	July	1	-63	12,447	229	612	267	345
	August*	140	-59	R11,858	304	R625	274	R352
	September**	NA	NA	*12,311*	NA	*635*	*278*	*358*
	AVERAGE	**NA**	**NA**	**11,833**	**NA**			

1 Includes lease condensate.
2 Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
3 Includes shipments to United States possessions and territories.
4 Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.2.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1]Includes SPR imports.

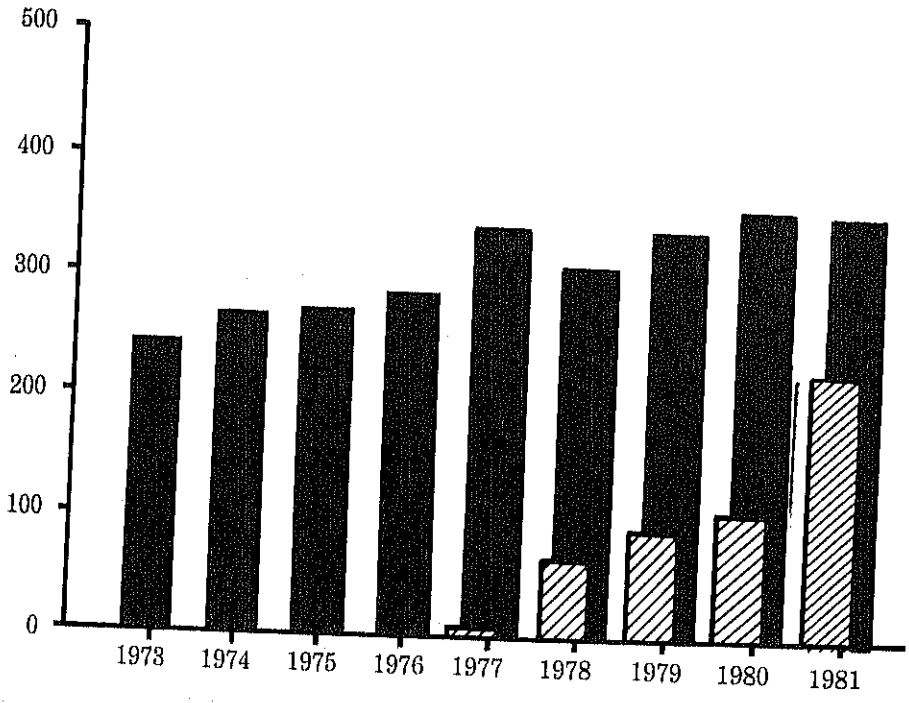
Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

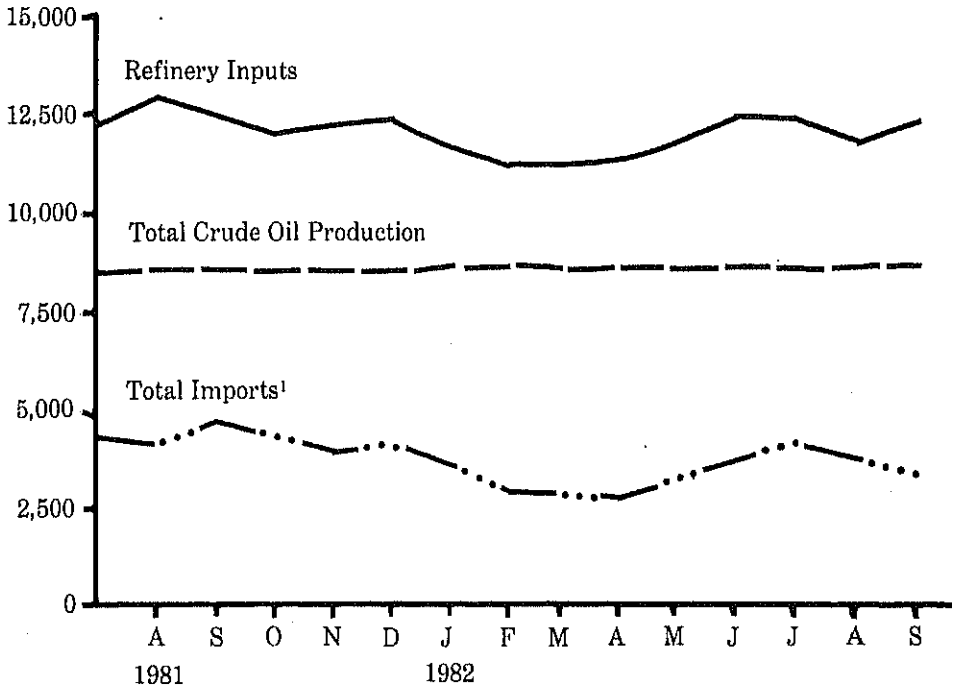
SPR

Other Primary



Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

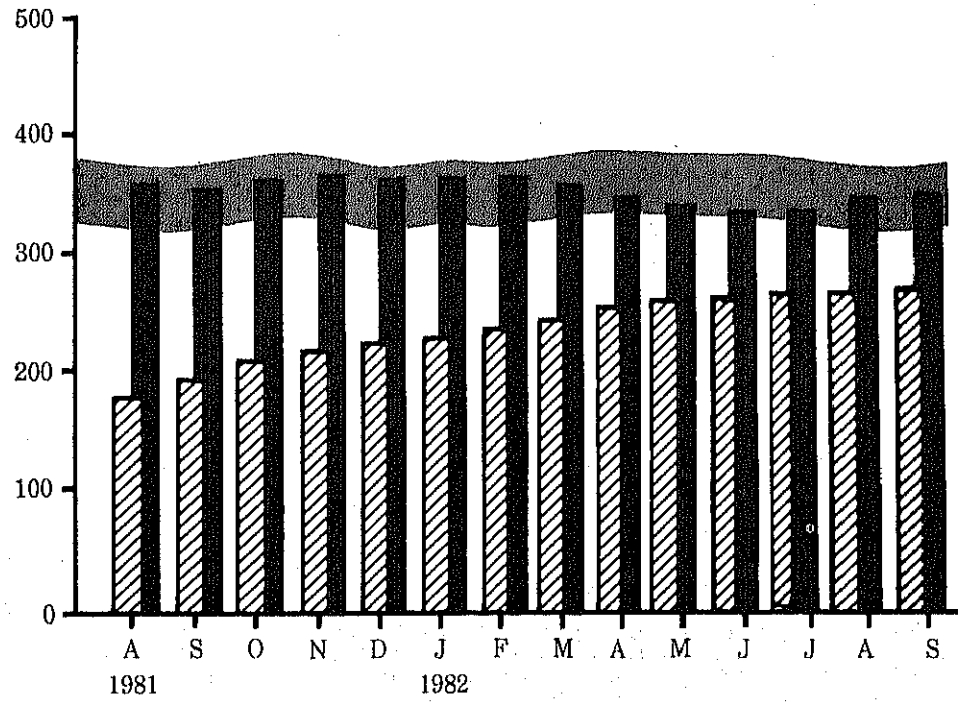
Crude Oil Supply and Disposition, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



[1]Includes SPR imports.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Crude Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)



[1]Average stock range (excluding SPR) based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Crude Oil Supply and Disposition."

Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition				Ending Stocks[1]	
						Product Supplied				
		Total Production	Imports[2]	Stock Withdrawal[2,3]	Exports	Total	Unleaded[5]	Unleaded	Total Motor Gasoline[4]	Finished Motor Gasoline
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Percent of Total	Millions of Barrels	
1973	AVERAGE	6,535	134	9	4	6,674	NA	NA	209	
1974	AVERAGE	6,360	204	-24	2	6,537	NA	NA	218	
1975	AVERAGE	6,520	184	-28	2	6,675	NA	NA	235	
1976	AVERAGE	6,841	131	10	3	6,978	NA	NA	231	
1977	AVERAGE	7,033	217	-72	2	7,177	1,976	27.5	258	
1978	AVERAGE	7,169	190	54	1	7,412	2,521	34.0	238	
1979	AVERAGE	6,852	181	2	(s)	7,034	2,798	39.8	237	
1980	January	6,991	141	-809	1	6,323	2,718	43.0	262	
	February	6,866	154	-423	(s)	6,596	2,969	45.0	275	
	March	6,519	155	-267	(s)	6,406	3,032	47.3	283	
	April	6,284	155	362	1	6,800	3,021	44.4	272	
	May	6,316	132	283	1	6,729	2,980	44.3	263	
	June	6,569	148	-59	1	6,657	3,099	46.6	265	
	July	6,465	149	-132	3	6,743	3,131	46.4	261	
	August	6,452	141	56	1	6,648	3,135	47.2	259	
	September	6,383	106	28	7	6,510	3,054	46.9	258	
	October	6,131	152	380	1	6,662	3,110	46.7	247	
	November	6,467	126	-359	(s)	6,234	3,123	50.1	257	
	December	6,644	121	-133	1	6,632	3,421	51.6	261	
	AVERAGE	6,506	140	-66	1	6,579	3,067	46.6		
1981	January	6,715	138	-421	(s)	6,431	3,141	48.8	276	227
	February	6,308	111	-118	1	6,301	3,095	49.1	284	230
	March	6,213	171	-81	(s)	6,303	3,097	49.1	285	232
	April	6,114	186	303	(s)	6,602	3,284	49.7	272	223
	May	6,122	150	344	1	6,615	3,115	47.1	259	213
	June	6,220	186	622	1	7,028	3,419	48.6	242	194
	July	6,405	151	268	(s)	6,823	3,424	50.2	228	186
	August	6,611	124	-95	3	6,637	3,344	50.4	233	189
	September	6,564	169	-70	2	6,662	3,338	50.1	237	191
	October	6,426	147	7	3	6,578	3,257	49.5	236	190
	November	6,564	148	-338	1	6,373	3,198	50.2	248	201
	December	6,586	197	-91	11	6,681	3,444	51.5	253	203
	AVERAGE	6,405	157	28	2	6,588	3,264	49.5		
1982	January	6,181	114	-358	18	5,920	3,033	51.2	262	214
	February	5,917	133	28	8	6,070	3,145	51.8	262	213
	March	6,004	183	469	44	6,612	3,396	51.4	248	199
	April	6,104	177	641	33	6,890	3,494	50.7	223	180
	May	6,322	163	188	23	6,650	3,415	51.3	215	174
	June	6,767	195	-136	14	6,812	3,561	52.3	220	178
	July	6,788	200	-165	24	6,799	3,574	52.6	226	183
	August*	R6,447	284	-60	16	R6,655	3,520	52.9	R 226	185
	September**	*6,497*	NA	NA	NA	*6,440*	NA	NA	*230*	NA
	AVERAGE	6,340	NA	NA	NA	6,542	NA	NA		

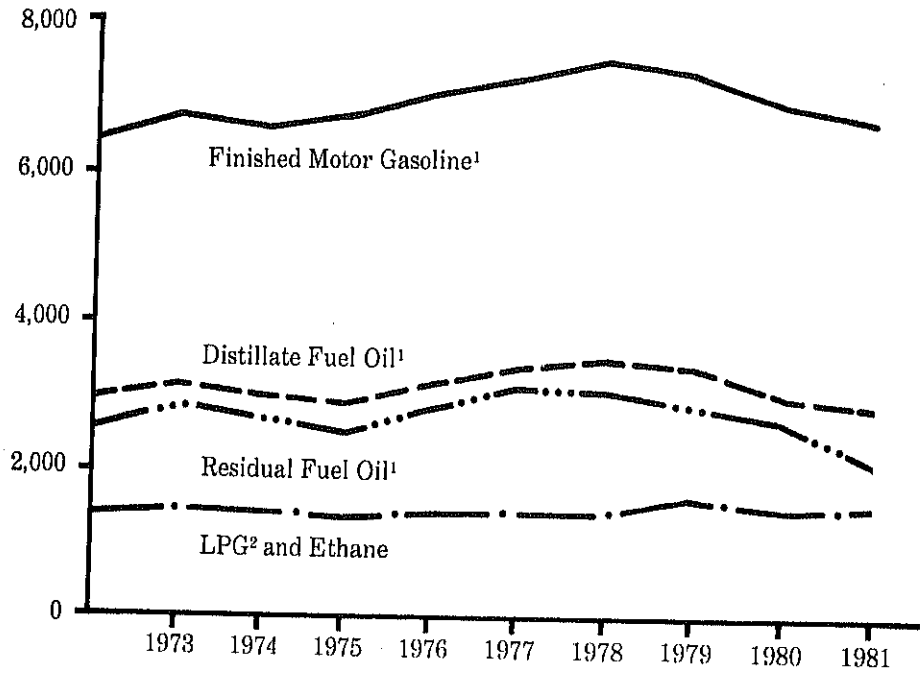
[1] Ending stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] Beginning in 1981 excludes blending components.
[3] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
[4] Includes motor gasoline blending components.
[5] Includes gasohol.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.3.
** Preliminary statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on motor gasoline statistics.
Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**2,822**	**392**	**-115**	**2**	**9**	**3,092**	**196**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**2,669**	**289**	**-9**	**2**	**2**	**2,948**	**200**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**2,654**	**155**	**40**	**2**	**1**	**2,851**	**209**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**2,924**	**146**	**62**	**1**	**1**	**3,133**	**186**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**3,278**	**250**	**-176**	**1**	**1**	**3,352**	**250**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**3,167**	**173**	**93**	**1**	**3**	**3,432**	**216**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**3,153**	**193**	**-34**	**1**	**3**	**3,311**	**229**
1980	January	3,014	179	526	1	7	3,714	212
	February	2,766	237	716	1	8	3,712	192
	March	2,558	193	445	1	19	3,179	178
	April	2,461	154	21	2	2	2,635	177
	May	2,474	126	-199	1	1	2,402	183
	June	2,647	108	-439	1	(s)	2,317	197
	July	2,690	117	-557	2	3	2,249	214
	August	2,462	77	-403	2	(s)	2,137	226
	September	2,686	101	-201	2	(s)	2,587	232
	October	2,590	115	215	1	(s)	2,920	226
	November	2,703	133	111	1	(s)	2,949	222
	December	2,891	166	556	1	(s)	3,615	205
	AVERAGE	**2,662**	**142**	**64**	**1**	**3**	**2,866**	
1981	January	2,989	273	836	11	(s)	4,109	179
	February	2,809	325	246	11	17	3,373	173
	March	2,484	147	264	9	(s)	2,904	164
	April	2,418	116	-9	10	3	2,532	165
	May	2,454	179	-232	10	(s)	2,411	172
	June	2,501	225	-270	9	(s)	2,464	180
	July	2,395	179	-204	10	2	2,378	186
	August	2,656	174	-450	8	(s)	2,388	200
	September	2,610	129	-235	10	1	2,513	207
	October	2,485	119	197	9	5	2,803	201
	November	2,716	124	36	11	6	2,880	200
	December	2,856	95	277	11	26	3,212	192
	AVERAGE	**2,613**	**173**	**38**	**10**	**5**	**2,829**	
1982	January	2,615	96	780	10	90	3,410	166
	February	2,447	130	689	11	90	3,187	147
	March	2,294	48	612	10	84	2,881	128
	April	2,357	59	631	13	64	2,996	109
	May	2,618	74	-184	10	75	2,444	114
	June	2,731	100	-335	10	55	2,450	125
	July	2,734	124	-761	11	24	2,084	148
	August*	R 2,526	R 79	R -346	10	40	R 2,228	R 159
	September**	*2,634*	*72*	*46*	NA	NA	*2,721*	*154*
	AVERAGE	**2,552**	**87**	**120**	NA	NA	**2,706**	

[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
(s) = Less than 500 barrels per day. NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Note: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures. See Explanatory Note 4 on Changes for the effects on Distillate Fuel Oil statistics.
Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Products Supplied, Annual
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



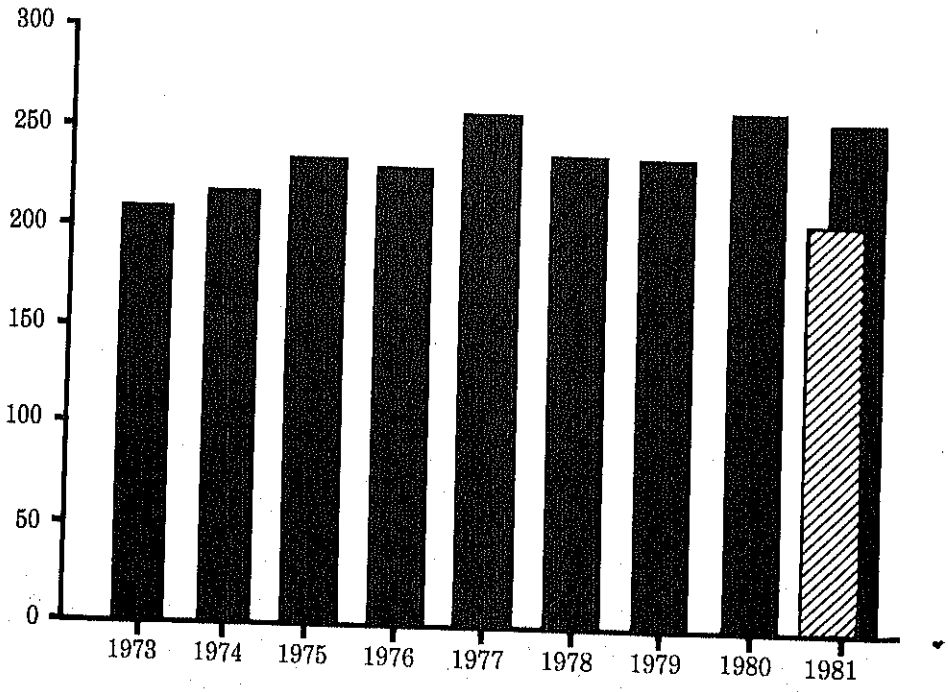
[1]Figures for 1979 and 1980 recast to account for data system changes in 1981. See Explanatory Note 4.

[2]Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

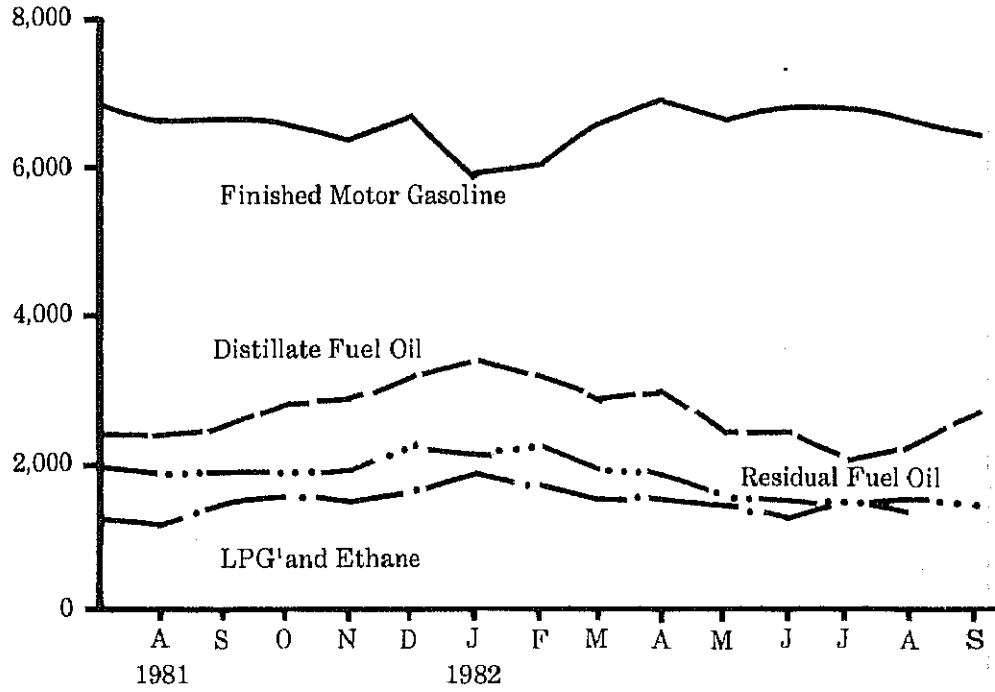
Legend
- Total
- Finished



[1]Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Products Supplied, Monthly
(Thousand Barrels per Day)



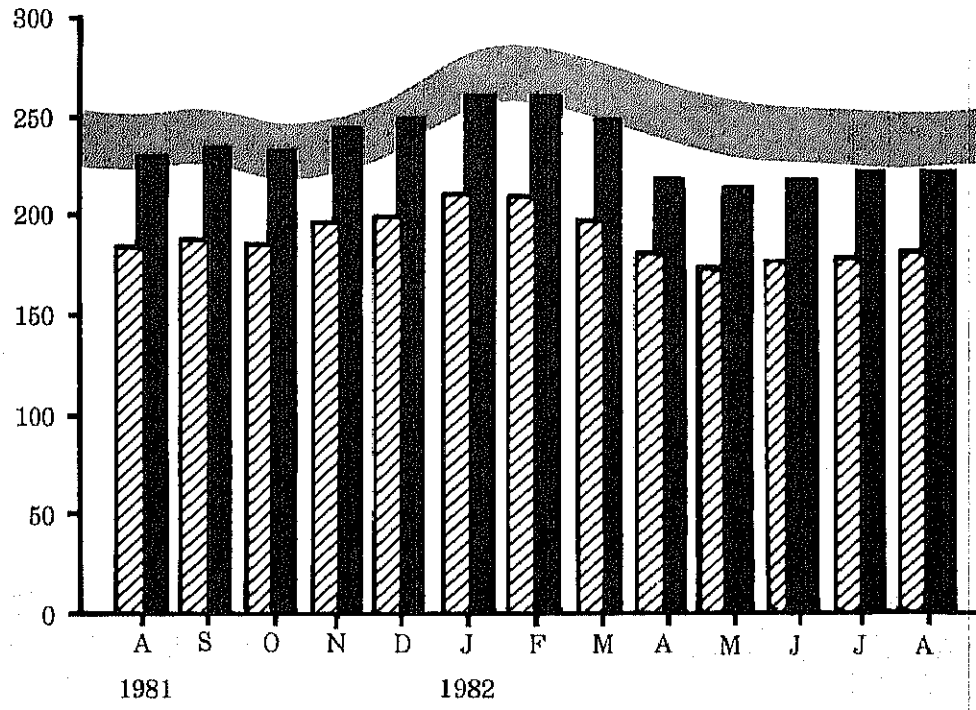
[1]Liquefied Petroleum Gases.

Source tables: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition," "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition," "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Motor Gasoline Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

- Total Motor Gasoline[1]
- Finished Motor Gasoline
- Average Stock Range[2]

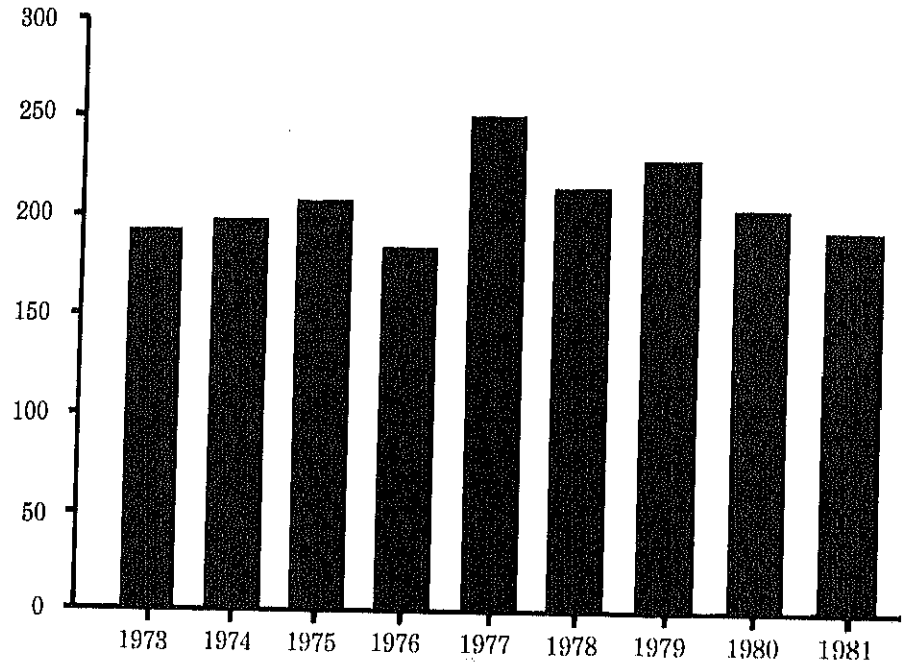


[1]Includes finished motor gasoline blending components.

[2]Average stock range for total motor gasoline based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

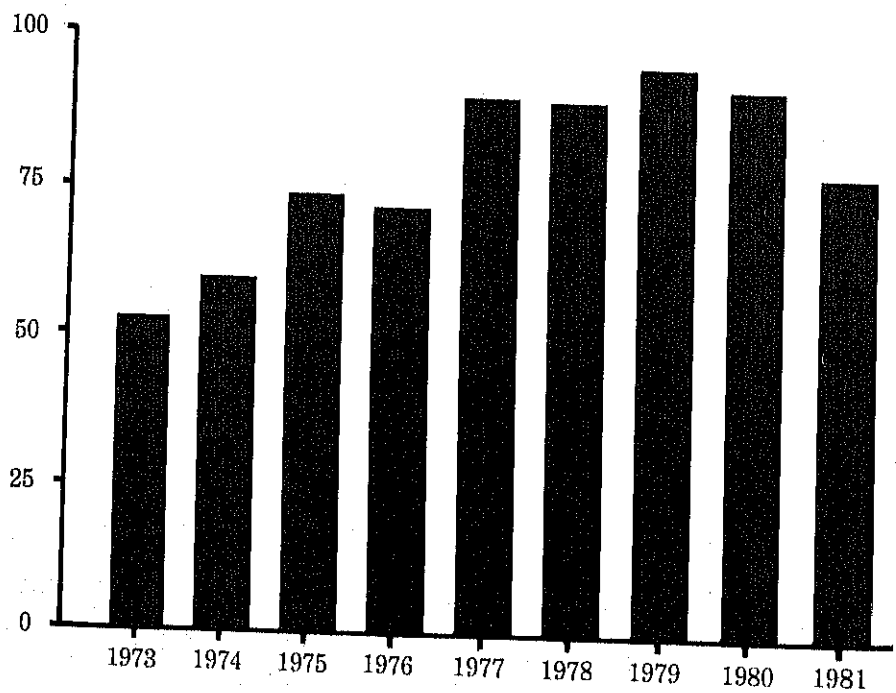
Source table: "Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)

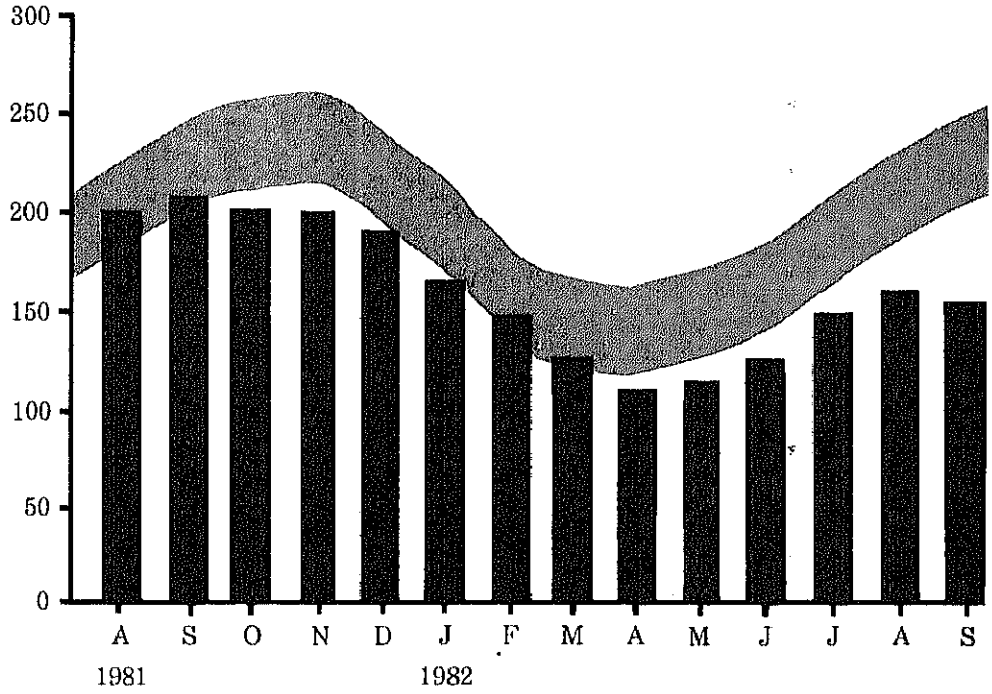


Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Distillate Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



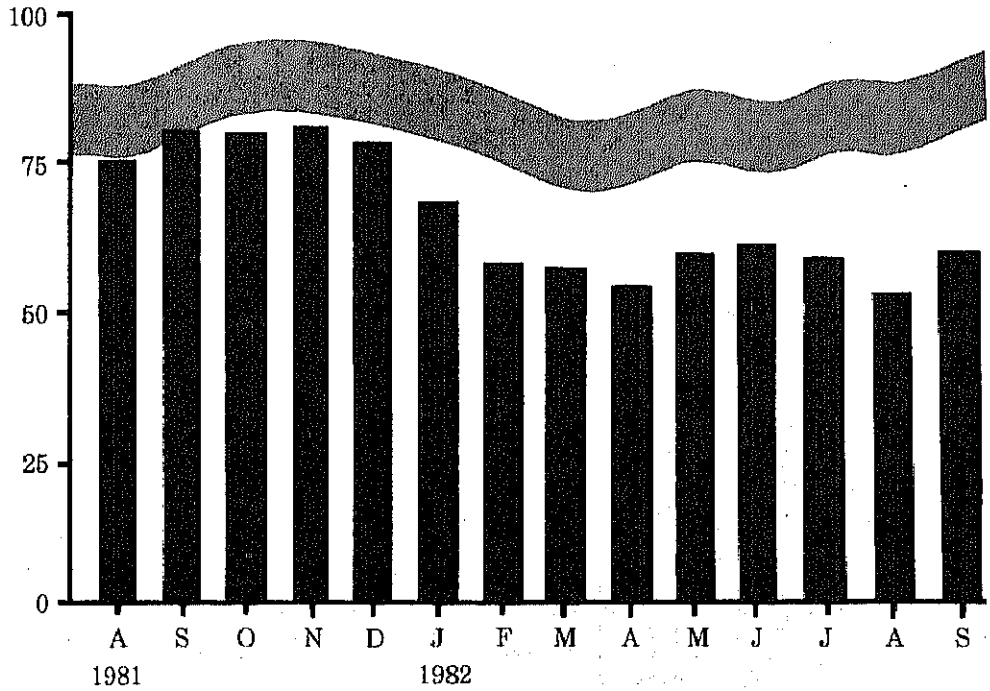
[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Distillate Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Ending Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition."

Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition

		Supply				Disposition		Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Crude Used Directly	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	971	1,853	5	17	23	2,822	53
1974	AVERAGE	1,070	1,587	-17	13	14	2,639	60
1975	AVERAGE	1,235	1,223	2	15	15	2,462	74
1976	AVERAGE	1,377	1,413	5	17	12	2,801	72
1977	AVERAGE	1,754	1,359	-48	13	6	3,071	90
1978	AVERAGE	1,667	1,355	-1	13	13	3,023	90
1979	AVERAGE	1,687	1,151	-15	12	9	2,826	96
1980	January	1,771	1,338	-51	14	5	3,067	97
	February	1,773	1,122	214	14	17	3,105	91
	March	1,584	976	87	14	2	2,658	88
	April	1,595	775	102	13	40	2,444	85
	May	1,509	812	-78	12	20	2,235	88
	June	1,575	749	-4	14	14	2,321	88
	July	1,480	787	71	13	60	2,291	86
	August	1,444	875	-43	13	2	2,286	87
	September	1,495	906	-31	10	21	2,359	88
	October	1,512	875	-100	9	70	2,227	91
	November	1,579	1,024	-74	10	88	2,451	93
	December	1,660	1,025	46	10	62	2,679	92
	AVERAGE	1,580	939	10	12	33	2,508	
1981	January	1,612	1,015	302	32	65	2,896	82
	February	1,565	954	150	44	125	2,588	78
	March	1,424	699	100	48	145	2,126	75
	April	1,320	584	66	49	151	1,868	73
	May	1,223	741	-170	49	25	1,817	78
	June	1,232	540	291	49	76	2,037	69
	July	1,174	830	2	48	82	1,971	69
	August	1,231	819	-179	50	69	1,852	75
	September	1,292	841	-176	51	126	1,882	80
	October	1,238	786	8	54	202	1,884	80
	November	1,227	880	-49	53	203	1,909	81
	December	1,329	916	110	52	157	2,250	78
	AVERAGE	1,321	800	37	48	118	2,088	
1982	January	1,183	821	328	53	235	2,150	68
	February	1,136	928	358	53	213	2,261	58
	March	1,121	910	26	53	197	1,912	57
	April	1,162	762	124	52	234	1,867	54
	May	1,127	738	-175	52	191	1,551	59
	June	1,077	643	-49	50	217	1,504	61
	July	1,029	576	51	49	239	1,466	59
	August*	R 1,007	R 519	R 200	47	235	R 1,538	R 53
	September**	*1,094*	*818*	*-297*	NA	NA	*1,427*	*60*
	AVERAGE	1,104	744	61	NA	NA	1,738	

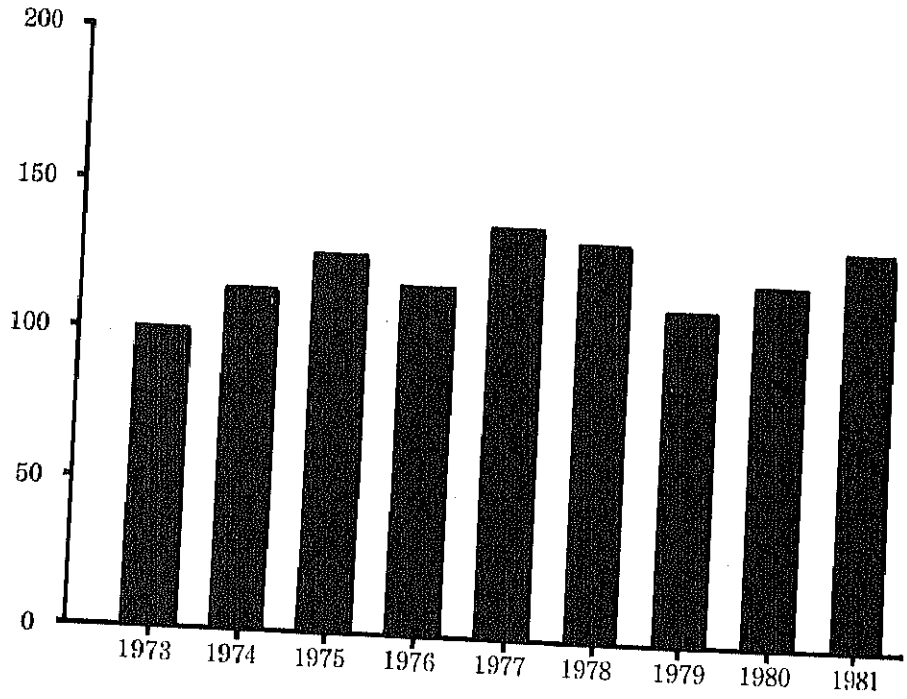
[1] Ending Stocks for 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
NA = Not available. R = Revised data.
* See Explanatory Note 5.4.
** Preliminary Statistics. See Explanatory Note 2.7.
Notes: Beginning in January 1981, the Energy Information Administration modified survey forms, definitions, and processing procedures.
See Explanatory Note 4 on changes for the effects on residual fuel oil statistics.
Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic Coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[1]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Product Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	**AVERAGE**	**1,600**	**132**	**-35**	**220**	**27**	**1,449**	**99**
1974	**AVERAGE**	**1,565**	**123**	**-38**	**220**	**25**	**1,406**	**113**
1975	**AVERAGE**	**1,527**	**112**	**-35**	**246**	**26**	**1,333**	**125**
1976	**AVERAGE**	**1,535**	**130**	**24**	**260**	**25**	**1,404**	**116**
1977	**AVERAGE**	**1,566**	**161**	**-55**	**233**	**18**	**1,422**	**136**
1978	**AVERAGE**	**1,537**	**123**	**12**	**239**	**20**	**1,413**	**132**
1979	**AVERAGE**	**1,556**	**217**	**70**	**236**	**15**	**1,592**	**111**
1980	January	1,560	264	461	291	30	1,963	96
	February	1,581	252	209	252	26	1,764	90
	March	1,519	214	7	211	23	1,506	90
	April	1,546	186	-339	171	19	1,203	100
	May	1,538	181	-224	182	17	1,295	107
	June	1,528	184	-319	170	18	1,205	117
	July	1,485	172	-283	209	18	1,147	126
	August	1,507	158	-296	203	17	1,149	135
	September	1,495	213	-80	228	19	1,382	137
	October	1,546	249	86	259	24	1,597	134
	November	1,549	231	82	304	23	1,535	132
	December	1,567	289	373	319	23	1,888	120
	AVERAGE	**1,535**	**216**	**-27**	**233**	**21**	**1,469**	
1981	January	1,617	306	363	352	21	1,913	117
	February	1,593	327	173	303	21	1,769	112
	March	1,551	260	-4	257	20	1,530	112
	April	1,586	214	-236	231	26	1,308	119
	May	1,587	189	-258	220	19	1,279	127
	June	1,567	206	-208	237	24	1,304	133
	July	1,507	213	-258	215	17	1,229	141
	August	1,592	195	-242	235	149	1,160	149
	September	1,622	199	-75	287	21	1,438	151
	October	1,593	287	72	320	76	1,556	149
	November	1,571	280	86	383	58	1,495	146
	December	1,468	255	379	428	50	1,624	135
	AVERAGE	**1,571**	**244**	**-18**	**289**	**42**	**1,466**	
1982	January	1,546	314	480	398	67	1,873	122
	February	1,476	291	310	327	51	1,699	114
	March	1,523	223	145	289	74	1,528	109
	April	1,566	188	107	257	77	1,527	106
	May	1,583	186	-61	235	43	1,431	108
	June	1,571	192	-109	262	106	1,286	111
	July	1,556	227	-5	253	37	1,487	111
	August*	1,591	125	-44	254	61	1,357	112
	AVERAGE	**1,552**	**218**	**101**	**284**	**64**	**1,522**	

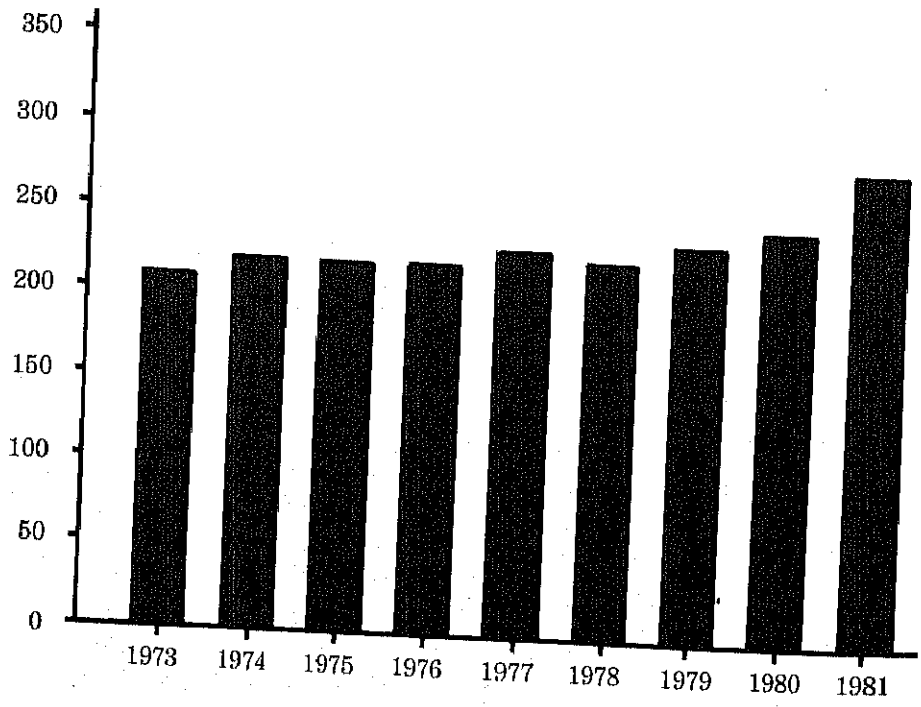
[1] Ending stocks for 1973 - 1979 are totals as of December 31.
[2] A negative number indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
* See Explanatory Note 5.5.
Note: Annual stock changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Ending Stocks, Annual
(Millions of Barrels)



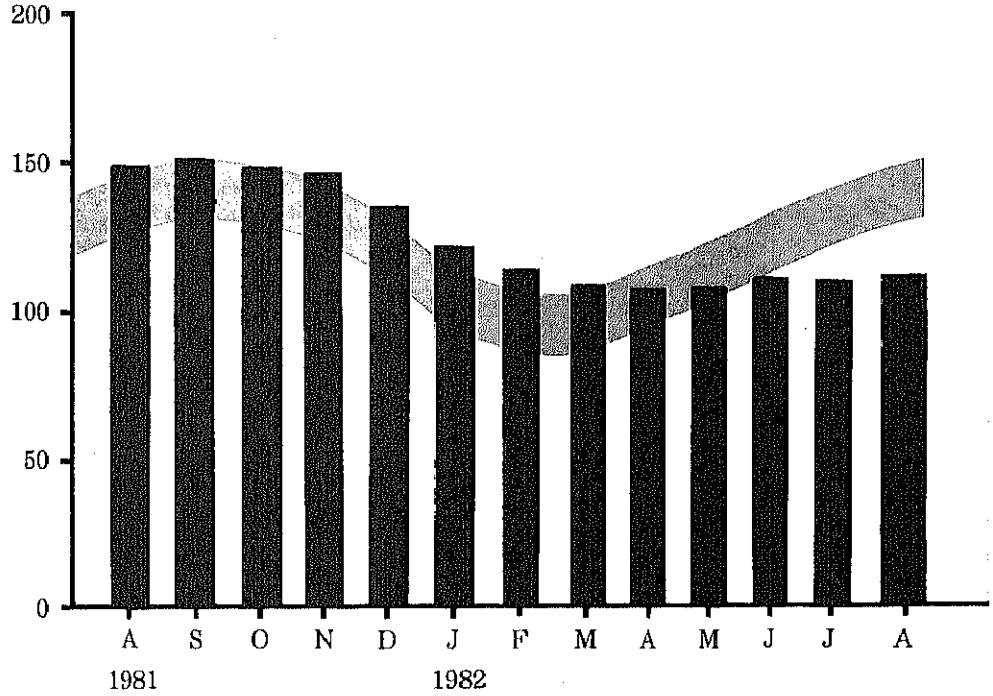
[1]Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt. Some gasoline blending components not included prior to 1981.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Ending Stocks, Monthl
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[1]



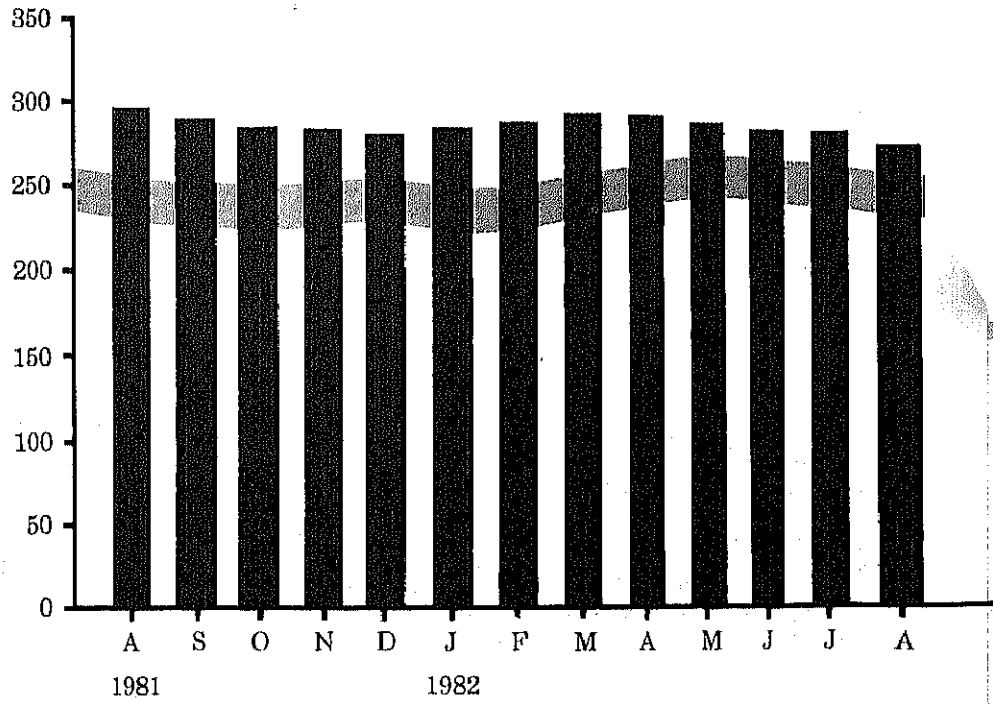
[1]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Endings Stocks, Monthly
(Millions of Barrels)

Legend

Average Stock Range[2]



[1]Includes natural gasoline and isopentane, unfinished oils, gasoline blending components, jet fuels, kerosene, lubricants, and asphalt.

[2]Average stock range based on 3 years of data. See Explanatory Note 2.5.

Source table: "Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition."

Other Petroleum Products[1] Supply and Disposition

		Supply			Disposition			Ending Stocks[2]
		Total Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal[3]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
		Thousand Barrels per Day						Millions of Barrels
1973	AVERAGE	3,693	502	-9	750	166	3,270	208
1974	AVERAGE	3,558	432	-28	665	174	3,123	218
1975	AVERAGE	3,424	277	-2	537	160	3,002	219
1976	AVERAGE	3,643	206	-5	524	175	3,145	220
1977	AVERAGE	3,912	205	-27	514	165	3,410	230
1978	AVERAGE	4,046	166	14	492	167	3,568	225
1979	AVERAGE	4,153	195	-37	352	209	3,749	238
1980	January	4,157	269	135	591	186	3,785	234
	February	4,181	167	-153	380	174	3,641	239
	March	4,128	219	-370	149	200	3,627	250
	April	4,105	238	-374	86	180	3,703	261
	May	4,018	222	-301	135	227	3,577	271
	June	4,016	226	-49	250	256	3,687	272
	July	3,873	188	82	356	209	3,578	270
	August	3,753	138	212	351	221	3,532	263
	September	3,952	206	25	234	188	3,761	262
	October	3,737	220	175	351	193	3,588	257
	November	3,786	213	156	475	148	3,533	252
	December	3,792	209	151	362	194	3,596	247
	AVERAGE	3,956	210	-23	311	198	3,634	
1981	January	3,821	162	80	851	132	3,081	296
	February	3,723	182	-200	538	208	2,958	302
	March	3,722	230	-55	642	210	3,043	304
	April	3,711	230	24	733	192	3,040	303
	May	3,892	229	-58	594	238	3,231	305
	June	3,925	218	-29	656	197	3,261	306
	July	3,852	149	284	791	212	3,282	297
	August	3,876	276	-33	676	219	3,225	298
	September	3,718	285	215	883	176	3,159	291
	October	3,503	241	193	710	227	3,000	285
	November	3,579	262	33	784	154	2,935	284
	December	3,543	243	71	805	223	2,829	282
	AVERAGE	3,739	226	46	723	199	3,088	
		3,161	240	-102	602	180	2,536	284
		3,364	260	-116	646	138	2,724	287
		3,485	241	-204	734	161	2,627	294
		3,394	287	91	801	204	2,767	291
		3,296	309	198	823	210	2,769	285
		3,481	315	115	815	216	2,879	281
		3,578	391	15	862	187	2,935	281
		3,519	329	256	841	202	3,060	273
		3,413	297	33	767	188	2,788	

gasoline and isopentane, unfractioned stream, plant condensate, other
finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate
idual fuel oil.

or 1973-1979 are totals as of December 31.

ber indicates an increase in stocks and a positive number indicates a decrease.

ıal sum of components due to independent rounding.

' Note 5.6.

k changes for 1975 and 1981 were calculated using expanded survey coverage.

ıge: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

urces" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from OPEC Sources

	Algeria	Libya	Saudi Arabia	United Arab Emirates	Indonesia	Iran	Nigeria	Venezuela	Other OPEC[1]	Total OPEC	Total Arab OPEC[2]
	Thousand Barrels per Day										
1973											
AVERAGE	**136**	**164**	**486**	**71**	**213**	**223**	**459**	**1,135**	**106**	**2,993**	**915**
1974											
AVERAGE	**190**	**4**	**461**	**74**	**300**	**469**	**713**	**979**	**88**	**3,280**	**752**
1975											
AVERAGE	**282**	**232**	**715**	**117**	**390**	**280**	**762**	**702**	**122**	**3,601**	**1,383**
1976											
AVERAGE	**432**	**453**	**1,230**	**254**	**539**	**298**	**1,025**	**700**	**134**	**5,066**	**2,424**
1977											
AVERAGE	**559**	**723**	**1,380**	**335**	**541**	**535**	**1,143**	**690**	**287**	**6,193**	**3,185**
1978											
AVERAGE	**649**	**654**	**1,144**	**385**	**573**	**555**	**919**	**645**	**226**	**5,751**	**2,963**
1979											
AVERAGE	**636**	**658**	**1,356**	**281**	**420**	**304**	**1,080**	**690**	**212**	**5,637**	**3,056**
1980											
January	503	618	1,576	202	454	95	1,054	786	179	5,467	3,034
February	656	603	1,412	304	317	9	1,036	543	152	5,031	3,058
March	472	654	1,380	289	405	0	924	352	175	4,652	2,889
April	546	683	1,300	150	374	0	734	343	240	4,369	2,862
May	441	468	1,149	172	360	0	955	405	147	4,098	2,329
June	497	561	1,328	178	331	0	998	409	106	4,408	2,598
July	557	492	1,192	158	365	0	752	417	62	3,995	2,418
August	432	431	1,139	142	289	0	792	406	112	3,743	2,222
September	375	505	1,112	107	299	0	735	425	111	3,670	2,185
October	465	478	1,044	182	348	0	728	482	95	3,821	2,226
November	493	500	1,201	105	348	0	624	595	78	3,944	2,336
December	423	658	1,301	83	288	0	958	610	101	4,423	2,484
AVERAGE	**488**	**554**	**1,261**	**172**	**348**	**9**	**857**	**481**	**130**	**4,300**	**2,551**
1981											
January	341	500	1,284	93	424	0	908	549	27	4,127	2,219
February	381	468	1,122	93	406	0	866	463	92	3,891	2,064
March	352	485	1,027	47	328	0	771	360	54	3,425	1,912
April	263	485	1,034	68	307	0	812	237	39	3,245	1,867
May	393	443	933	17	297	0	664	331	124	3,203	1,796
June	356	380	865	60	367	0	528	248	118	2,922	1,703
July	333	251	1,073	80	340	0	651	466	38	3,233	1,757
August	348	274	1,082	61	377	0	321	523	84	3,070	1,765
September	336	154	1,477	96	371	0	323	359	149	3,264	2,063
October	242	147	1,342	90	427	0	412	389	172	3,220	1,820
November	210	132	1,270	112	353	0	517	535	56	3,184	1,724
December	176	122	1,045	158	400	0	684	411	132	3,129	1,502
AVERAGE	**311**	**319**	**1,129**	**81**	**366**	**0**	**620**	**406**	**90**	**3,323**	**1,848**
1982											
January	254	161	877	87	273	0	662	376	128	2,818	1,378
February	139	92	692	79	236	0	579	347	102	2,267	1,044
March	91	37	555	155	200	0	503	399	91	2,032	860
April	85	0	479	122	215	0	427	411	79	1,818	707
May	179	0	601	116	236	0	211	414	54	1,811	897
June	93	0	593	94	215	72	537	361	110	2,075	799
July	122	0	644	123	327	69	910	349	95	2,640	927
August	170	0	489	133	272	27	542	288	134	2,057	807
AVERAGE	**142**	**36**	**616**	**114**	**247**	**21**	**547**	**368**	**99**	**2,191**	**927**

[1] Includes Ecuador, Gabon, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
[2] Includes Algeria, Libya, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Kuwait, and Qatar.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

Crude Oil and Petroleum Product Imports from Non-OPEC Sources

	Bahamas	Canada	Mexico	Netherlands Antilles	Trinidad and Tobago	United Kingdom	Puerto Rico[1]	Virgin Islands[1]	Other[2]	Total
	Thousand Barrels per Day									
1973										
AVERAGE	**174**	**1,325**	**16**	**585**	**255**	**15**	**99**	**329**	**465**	**3,263**
1974										
AVERAGE	**164**	**1,070**	**8**	**511**	**251**	**8**	**90**	**391**	**340**	**2,832**
1975										
AVERAGE	**152**	**846**	**71**	**332**	**242**	**14**	**90**	**406**	**300**	**2,454**
1976										
AVERAGE	**118**	**599**	**87**	**275**	**274**	**31**	**88**	**422**	**353**	**2,247**
1977										
AVERAGE	**171**	**517**	**179**	**211**	**289**	**126**	**105**	**466**	**550**	**2,614**
1978										
AVERAGE	**160**	**467**	**318**	**229**	**253**	**180**	**94**	**429**	**484**	**2,613**
1979										
AVERAGE	**147**	**538**	**439**	**231**	**190**	**202**	**92**	**431**	**548**	**2,819**
1980										
January	175	570	545	289	239	296	57	467	492	3,131
February	111	540	477	205	192	105	95	536	652	2,914
March	124	460	460	184	189	232	101	449	601	2,800
April	56	459	546	231	143	182	76	425	619	2,737
May	77	419	576	176	221	124	88	303	496	2,481
June	77	409	627	197	162	146	91	314	465	2,486
July	43	378	460	242	180	115	90	378	376	2,262
August	62	319	646	255	159	196	85	264	463	2,449
September	58	458	550	213	205	218	52	343	473	2,569
October	70	475	605	230	114	134	107	372	450	2,557
November	22	470	459	264	158	157	108	391	435	2,464
December	54	502	445	212	149	199	109	423	378	2,471
AVERAGE	**78**	**455**	**533**	**225**	**176**	**176**	**88**	**388**	**491**	**2,609**
1981										
January	39	543	401	198	150	233	89	494	552	2,701
February	84	546	437	227	163	271	46	481	626	2,881
March	74	472	488	227	93	263	45	370	571	2,603
April	68	412	418	198	139	402	40	365	380	2,423
May	122	365	522	213	105	368	58	344	474	2,573
June	51	353	538	196	124	397	67	262	525	2,513
July	77	382	384	212	178	553	50	206	541	2,583
August	69	378	489	255	123	592	68	184	539	2,698
September	111	423	708	163	169	528	72	265	661	3,100
October	63	449	669	161	121	351	60	303	562	2,739
November	63	547	628	168	108	253	76	294	421	2,557
December	70	501	587	148	125	280	73	367	563	2,714
AVERAGE	**74**	**447**	**522**	**197**	**133**	**375**	**62**	**327**	**534**	**2,672**
1982										
January	28	509	426	179	106	346	62	334	425	2,415
February	50	533	489	221	120	132	38	354	487	2,424
March	43	435	503	189	118	293	62	307	479	2,429
April	67	357	467	180	166	247	36	266	682	2,468
May	76	416	767	152	95	516	47	302	603	2,974
June	32	462	797	141	129	539	58	322	673	3,153
July	30	527	783	158	111	433	38	369	674	3,122
August	68	435	854	145	106	520	24	320	627	3,099
AVERAGE	**49**	**459**	**638**	**170**	**119**	**381**	**46**	**322**	**582**	**2,764**

[1] U.S. Possessions.
[2] Includes all Non-OPEC countries except those shown above.
Totals may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Note: Beginning in October 1977, Strategic Petroleum Reserve imports are included.
Geographic coverage: The 50 United States and the District of Columbia.
Sources: See "Sources" at the end of this section.

- 1973 through 1976: Bureau of Mines, U.S. Department of the Interior, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual," Mineral Industry Surveys.
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report," (unleaded gasoline category).
- 1977 through 1980: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Statement, Annual" and "PAD Districts Supply/Demand, Annual, "Energy Data Reports.
- January 1981 through December 1981: Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, "Petroleum Supply Annual."
- January 1982 through August 1982: Detailed statistics in this issue. (See Explanatory Notes 5.1 through 5.6).
- September 1982: Estimates based on EIA weekly data (except domestic crude oil production). See Explanatory Note 2.2).
- January 1982 through September 1982: Domestic crude oil production estimate based on historical statistics from State Conservation Agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. (See Explanatory Note 2.7).

Detailed Statistics

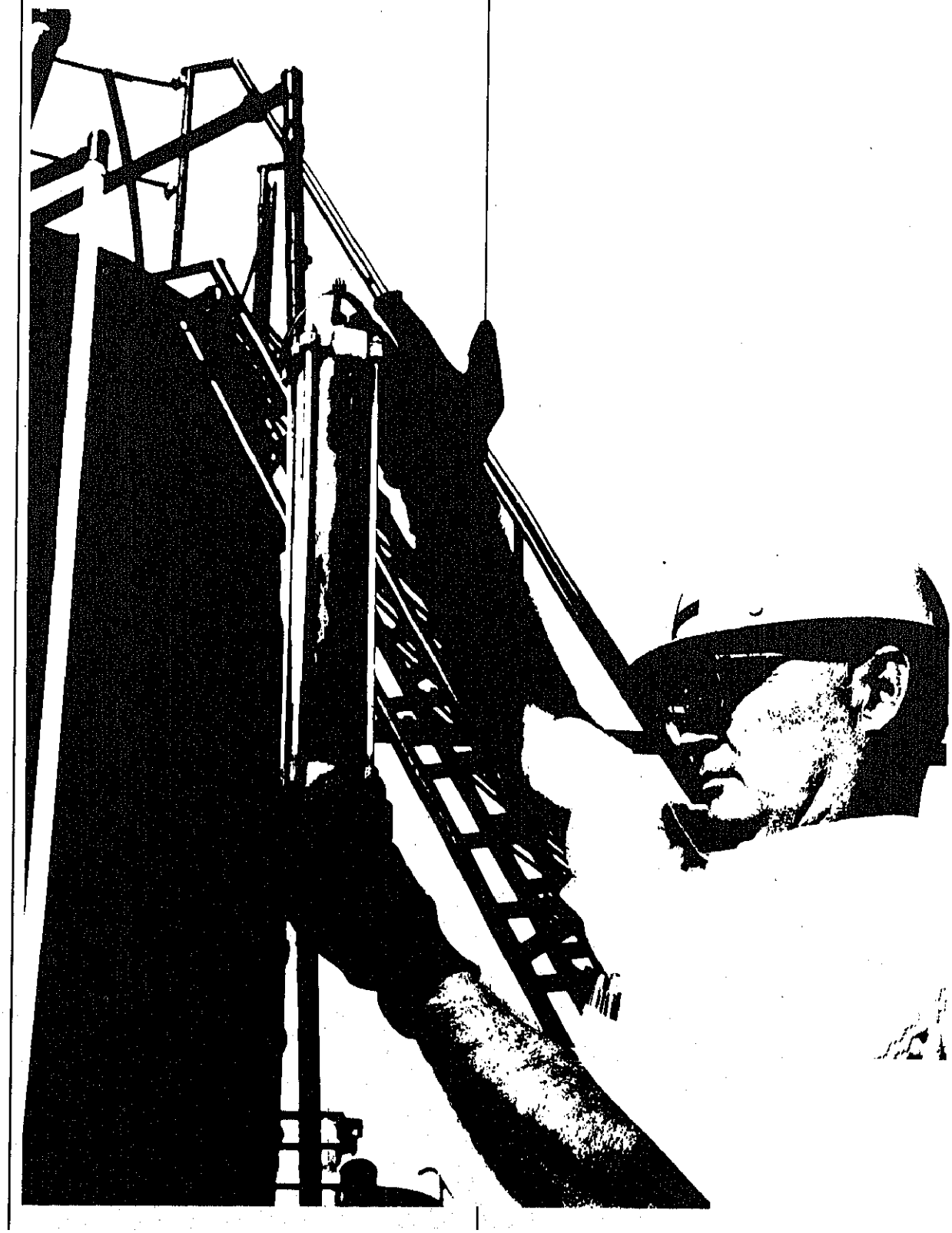


Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance, August 1982

	Current Month		Year-to-Date	
	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day	Thousand Barrels	Thousand Barrels per Day
Crude Oil (Including Lease Condensate)				
Field Production				
(1) Alaska	E 52,676	1,699	E 414,023	1,704
(2) Lower 48 States	E 217,051	7,002	E 1,690,834	6,958
(3) Total U.S.	E 269,727	8,701	E 2,104,857	8,662
Net Imports				
(4) Imports (Gross Excluding SPR)	111,955	3,611	794,670	3,270
(5) SPR Imports	6,459	208	40,097	165
(6) Exports	9,419	304	58,542	241
(7) Imports (Net Including SPR)	108,995	3,516	776,224	3,194
Other Sources				
(8) SPR Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-6,439	-208	-43,252	-178
(9) Other Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	-7,211	-233	11,687	48
(10) Used Directly and Losses	-1,833	-59	-15,838	-65
(11) Unaccounted for [1]	4,343	140	27,536	113
(12) Total Other Sources	-11,140	-359	- 19,867	- 82
(13) Crude Input to Refineries	367,592	11,858	2,861,215	11,775
(13) = (3) + (7) + (12)				
Natural Gas Plant Liquids (NGPL)				
(14) Field Production	47,844	1,543	374,242	1,540
(15) Imports [2]	132	4	3,833	16
(16) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [2]	619	20	1,295	5
(17) Total NGPL Supply	48,595	1,568	379,370	1,561
Other Liquids				
Unfinished Oils and Gasoline Blending Components, Total				
(18) Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	3,816	123	4,061	17
(19) Imports	5,311	171	38,997	152
(20) Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply (Field Production)	1,766	57	12,198	50
(21) Refinery Processing Gain [1]	16,623	536	125,274	516
(22) Crude Used Directly	1,768	57	15,015	62
(23) Total Other Liquids	29,284	945	193,545	796
(23) = (18) through (22)				
(24) Total Production of Products [3]	445,471	14,370	3,434,131	14,132
(24) = (13) + (17) + (23)				
Net Imports of Refined Products [3]				
(25) Imports (Gross)	35,980	1,161	328,462	1,352
(26) Exports	17,167	554	136,125	560
(27) Imports (Net)	18,813	607	192,337	792
(28) Total New Supply of Products	464,284	14,977	3,626,467	14,924
(28) = (24) + (27)				
(29) Refined Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) [3]	-4,307	-139	102,428	422
(30) Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use	459,977	14,838	3,728,895	15,345
(30) = (28) + (29)				
(31) Finished Motor Gasoline	206,299	6,655	1,593,139	6,556
(32) Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	6,910	223	51,116	210
(33) Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	23,256	750	192,235	791
(34) Kerosene	2,427	78	29,425	121
(35) Distillate Fuel Oil	69,061	2,228	658,470	2,710
(36) Residual Fuel Oil	47,691	1,538	431,198	1,774
(37) Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	42,080	1,357	367,544	1,513
(38) Other	70,225	2,265	485,928	2,000
(39) Total Reclassified [1]	-7,972	-257	-80,158	-330
(40) Total Product Supplied	459,977	14,838	3,728,897	15,345
(40) = (31) through (39)				
Ending Stocks, All Oils				
(41) Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)	351,777	—	—	—
(42) Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR)	273,593	—	—	—
(43) Unfinished Oils	115,990	—	—	—
(44) Gasoline Blending Components	41,728	—	—	—
(45) Natural Gasoline and Unfractionated Stream	14,223	—	—	—
(46) Finished Refined Products [3]	610,117	—	—	—
(47) Total Stocks	1,407,429	—	—	—

1 A balancing item.
2 Includes isopentane, natural gasoline, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate only.
3 For products included see Explanatory Note 5.7.
E = Estimated.
— Not Applicable.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes 1, 2, and 5.7.

Table 2. Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 269,727	0	118,414	-13,650	4,353	-1,833	367,592	9,419	0	625,370
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	47,377	8,865	4,012	-754	0	0	15,082	1,876	42,542	126,696
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	5,832	0	1	825	0	0	6,206	0	452	6,886
Unfractionated Stream	65	0	0	-56	0	0	0	0	9	5,632
Plant Condensate	1,030	0	131	-150	0	0	1,010	0	1	1,705
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	40,450	8,865	3,880	-1,373	0	0	7,866	1,876	42,080	112,472
Ethane	8,593	80	774	-133	0	0	14	(s)	9,299	5,430
Propane	14,315	8,123	1,230	-329	0	0	136	942	22,261	63,856
Butane	7,039	653	1,395	-1,753	0	0	4,413	934	1,987	24,025
Butane-Propane Mixtures	139	31	481	-61	0	0	111	0	479	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	6,809	0	0	1,316	0	0	45	0	8,080	9,868
Isobutane	3,556	-22	0	-413	0	0	3,147	0	-26	8,180
Other Liquids	1,766	0	5,311	3,816	0	0	18,865	0	-7,972	157,718
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	1,766	0	0	21	0	0	1,787	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	0	0	3,767	1,800	0	0	10,878	0	-5,311	115,990
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,544	1,939	0	0	6,263	0	-2,780	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	56	0	0	-63	0	119	374
Finished Petroleum Products	467	409,297	32,100	-2,934	0	1,768	0	15,291	425,407	497,645
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	199,835	8,810	-1,870	0	0	0	495	206,299	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	91,089	6,320	247	0	0	0	495	97,180	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	108,635	2,490	-2,113	0	0	0	0	109,012	91,874
Gasohol	0	111	0	-4	0	0	0	0	107	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	1,058	(s)	-48	0	0	0	0	1,099	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,316	215	379	0	0	0	0	6,910	6,037
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	24,080	600	-1,392	0	0	0	32	23,256	34,807
Kerosene	3	2,591	245	-410	0	0	0	2	2,427	9,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	78,296	2,439	-10,737	0	305	0	1,242	69,061	158,887
Residual Fuel Oil	0	31,229	16,091	6,187	0	1,463	0	7,280	47,691	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	4,496	2,644	-170	0	0	0	145	6,825	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	8,585	0	-50	0	0	0	678	7,857	2,126
Special Naphthas	169	1,443	470	163	0	0	0	34	2,211	3,443
Lubricants	0	4,361	306	88	0	0	0	526	4,229	13,430
Waxes	0	419	47	7	0	0	0	21	452	751
Petroleum Coke	0	12,822	0	414	0	0	0	4,745	8,491	5,440
Asphalt	0	13,347	232	4,676	0	0	0	58	18,197	17,392
Road Oil	0	62	0	17	0	0	0	0	79	67
Still Gas	0	17,829	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,829	0
Miscellaneous Products	187	2,528	1	-188	0	0	0	33	2,494	3,571
Total	319,337	418,162	159,837	-13,522	4,353	-65	401,539	26,586	459,977	1,407,429

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E =Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 3. Year-to-Date Supply and Disposition Statistics of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 2,104,857	0	834,767	-31,565	27,537	-15,838	2,861,215	58,542	0	625,370
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	370,347	65,628	56,699	23,474	0	0	121,868	15,677	378,603	126,696
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	49,272	0	2,516	2,506	0	0	43,510	0	10,784	6,886
Unfractionated Stream	1,313	0	0	-1,080	0	0	8	0	225	5,632
Plant Condensate	8,211	0	1,317	-131	0	0	9,347	0	50	1,705
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	311,551	65,628	52,866	22,179	0	0	69,003	15,677	367,544	112,472
Ethane	66,823	1,115	12,426	-516	0	0	1,244	1	78,603	5,430
Propane	112,894	60,882	13,569	11,701	0	0	978	7,682	190,386	63,856
Butane	53,520	3,044	12,915	3,229	0	0	38,576	7,993	26,139	24,025
Butane-Propane Mixtures	946	633	5,567	640	0	0	1,145	0	6,640	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	50,791	0	8,389	6,566	0	0	46	0	65,700	9,868
Isobutane	26,577	-46	0	558	0	0	27,014	0	75	8,180
Other Liquids	12,198	0	36,997	4,061	0	0	133,414	0	-80,158	157,718
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	12,198	0	0	-2	0	0	12,196	0	0	210
Unfinished Oils	0	0	28,767	-4,642	0	0	74,610	0	-50,485	115,990
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	8,230	8,388	0	0	46,985	0	-30,367	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	317	0	0	-377	0	694	374
Finished Petroleum Products	3,896	3,176,143	275,596	80,249	0	15,015	0	120,448	3,430,451	497,645
Finished Motor Gasoline	404	1,535,419	44,204	18,654	0	0	0	5,541	1,593,139	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	384	729,781	27,947	15,187	0	0	0	5,541	767,758	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	20	804,818	16,257	3,451	0	0	0	0	824,545	91,874
Gasohol	0	820	0	16	0	0	0	0	836	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline	485	5,809	1	305	0	0	0	0	6,599	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	49,044	1,118	1,017	0	0	0	63	51,116	6,037
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	2	187,886	5,896	-796	0	0	0	753	192,235	34,807
Kerosene	30	25,850	2,282	1,546	0	0	0	283	29,425	9,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	19	617,531	21,451	32,653	0	2,592	0	15,776	658,470	158,887
Residual Fuel Oil	0	268,469	178,590	25,216	0	12,423	0	53,500	431,198	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed.	0	37,973	14,210	291	0	0	0	1,018	51,456	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	67,040	0	-376	0	0	0	4,858	61,806	2,126
Special Naphthas	738	12,391	4,399	522	0	0	0	1,310	16,740	3,443
Lubricants	0	35,224	2,007	874	0	0	0	4,060	34,045	13,430
Waxes	0	3,434	215	-81	0	0	0	185	3,383	751
Petroleum Coke	0	98,868	0	-938	0	0	0	32,564	65,366	5,440
Asphalt	0	76,294	1,122	2,195	0	0	0	213	79,397	17,392
Road Oil	0	522	2	-41	0	0	0	0	483	67
Still Gas	0	135,182	0	0	0	0	0	0	135,182	0
Miscellaneous Products	2,220	19,207	99	-791	0	0	0	324	20,411	3,571
Total	2,491,298	3,241,771	1,204,059	76,219	27,537	-823	3,116,497	194,667	3,728,897	1,407,429

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 4. Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,701	0	3,820	-440	140	-59	11,858	304	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,528	286	129	-24	0	0	487	61	1,372
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	188	0	(s)	27	0	0	200	0	15
Unfractionated Stream	2	0	0	-2	0	0	0	0	(s)
Plant Condensate	33	0	4	-5	0	0	33	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,305	286	125	-44	0	0	254	61	1,357
Ethane	277	3	25	-4	0	0	(s)	(s)	300
Propane	462	262	40	-11	0	0	4	30	718
Butane	227	21	45	-57	0	0	142	30	64
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	1	16	-2	0	0	4	0	15
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	220	0	0	42	0	0	1	0	261
Isobutane	115	-1	0	-13	0	0	102	0	-1
Other Liquids	57	0	171	123	0	0	609	0	-257
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	57	0	0	1	0	0	58	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	122	58	0	0	351	0	-171
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	50	63	0	0	202	0	-90
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	2	0	0	-2	0	4
Finished Petroleum Products	15	13,203	1,035	-95	0	57	0	493	13,723
Finished Motor Gasoline	1	6,446	284	-60	0	0	0	16	6,655
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	1	2,938	204	8	0	0	0	16	3,135
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	3,504	80	-68	0	0	0	0	3,517
Gasohol	0	4	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	3	34	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	35
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	204	7	12	0	0	0	0	223
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	777	19	-45	0	0	0	1	750
Kerosene	(s)	84	8	-13	0	0	0	(s)	78
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,526	79	-346	0	10	0	40	2,228
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,007	519	200	0	47	0	235	1,538
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	145	85	-5	0	0	0	5	220
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	277	0	-2	0	0	0	22	253
Special Naphthas	5	47	15	5	0	0	0	1	71
Lubricants	0	141	10	3	0	0	0	17	136
Waxes	0	14	2	(s)	0	0	0	1	15
Petroleum Coke	0	414	0	13	0	0	0	153	274
Asphalt	0	431	7	151	0	0	0	2	587
Road Oil	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
Still Gas	0	575	0	0	0	0	0	0	575
Miscellaneous Products	6	82	(s)	-6	0	0	0	1	80
Total	10,301	13,489	5,156	-436	140	-2	12,953	858	14,838

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E =Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 5. Year-to-Date Daily Average Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, January - August 1982
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

Commodity	Supply						Disposition		
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal(+) Addition(-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil1	Crude Used Directly and Losses2	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 8,662	0	3,435	-130	113	-65	11,775	241	0
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	1,524	270	233	97	0	0	502	65	1,558
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	203	0	10	10	0	0	179	0	44
Unfractionated Stream	5	0	0	-4	0	0	(s)	0	1
Plant Condensate	34	0	5	-1	0	0	38	0	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,282	270	218	91	0	0	284	65	1,513
Ethane	275	5	51	-2	0	0	5	(s)	323
Propane	465	251	56	48	0	0	4	32	783
Butane	220	13	53	13	0	0	159	33	108
Butane-Propane Mixtures	4	3	23	3	0	0	5	0	27
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	209	0	35	27	0	0	(s)	0	270
Isobutane	109	(s)	0	2	0	0	111	0	(s)
Other Liquids	50	0	152	17	0	0	549	0	-330
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	50	0	0	(s)	0	0	50	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	118	-19	0	0	307	0	-208
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	34	35	0	0	193	0	-125
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	1	0	0	-2	0	3
Finished Petroleum Products	16	13,071	1,134	330	0	62	0	496	14,117
Finished Motor Gasoline	2	6,319	182	77	0	0	0	23	6,556
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2	3,003	115	62	0	0	0	23	3,159
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	(s)	3,312	67	14	0	0	0	0	3,393
Gasohol	0	3	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	3
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	24	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	27
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	202	5	4	0	0	0	(s)	210
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	(s)	773	24	-3	0	0	0	3	791
Kerosene	(s)	106	9	6	0	0	0	1	121
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	2,541	88	134	0	11	0	65	2,710
Residual Fuel Oil	0	1,105	735	104	0	51	0	220	1,774
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	156	58	1	0	0	0	4	212
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	276	0	-2	0	0	0	20	254
Special Naphthas	3	51	18	2	0	0	0	5	69
Lubricants	0	145	8	4	0	0	0	17	140
Waxes	0	14	1	(s)	0	0	0	1	14
Petroleum Coke	0	407	0	-4	0	0	0	134	269
Asphalt	0	314	5	9	0	0	0	1	327
Road Oil	0	2	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	556	0	0	0	0	0	0	556
Miscellaneous Products	9	79	(s)	-3	0	0	0	1	84
Total	10,252	13,341	4,955	314	113	-3	12,825	801	15,345

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
(s) Less than 500 barrels per day.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 6. PAD District I, Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (Including lease condensate)	E 2,790	0	31,535	-1,543	-442	-5	3,328	35,663	0	0	19,168
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	929	1,459	295	-512	0	0	2,693	212	49	4,602	4,924
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	449	1,459	294	-512	0	0	2,693	200	49	4,135	4,902
Ethane	370	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	370	0
Other Products[3]	109	0	1	(s)	0	0	0	12	0	97	22
Other Liquids	163	0	2,867	517	0	0	1,312	3,313	0	1,546	22,305
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	163	0	0	3	0	0	0	166	0	0	20
Unfinished Oils	0	0	1,828	130	0	0	1,312	2,657	0	613	17,721
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	1,040	384	0	0	0	490	0	934	4,564
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	19	39,517	23,218	-2,339	0	0	70,491	0	671	130,235	169,301
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	17,897	6,409	271	0	0	40,961	0	151	65,406	57,944
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	6,825	4,687	746	0	0	15,864	0	151	27,990	28,121
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	11,072	1,721	-475	0	0	25,097	0	0	37,415	29,816
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	2	0	29	0	0	496	0	0	527	397
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	681	215	74	0	0	253	0	0	1,223	456
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,255	338	-1,170	0	0	8,388	0	0	8,811	9,152
Kerosene	0	122	0	-76	0	0	446	0	1	491	3,921
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	8,161	2,206	-6,464	0	0	15,417	0	53	19,267	63,859
Residual Fuel Oil	0	3,632	12,725	3,987	0	0	3,330	0	(s)	23,674	23,091
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petrochem. Feedstock	0	446	924	-33	0	0	87	0	219	1,205	281
Special Naphthas	0	31	34	74	0	0	285	0	2	422	837
Lubricants	0	644	151	153	0	0	415	0	90	1,273	3,389
Waxes	0	109	6	1	0	0	0	0	5	111	155
Petroleum Coke	0	1,330	0	-29	0	0	0	0	121	1,180	959
Asphalt	0	3,099	209	720	0	0	318	0	13	4,333	4,362
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Still Gas	0	1,748	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,748	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	360	(s)	124	0	0	95	0	16	563	498
Total	3,900	40,976	57,915	-3,877	-442	-5	77,824	39,188	720	136,384	215,698

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 7. PAD District II Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 32,023	0	21,058	-992	35,751	-5	1,197	87,881	1,151	0	75,120
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	8,815	2,264	2,403	-28	0	0	2,903	4,738	781	10,838	34,727
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	6,990	2,227	1,629	-280	0	0	1,857	2,660	781	8,982	30,038
Ethane	2,010	37	774	74	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,895	1,613
Other Products[3]	-185	0	0	179	0	0	1,046	2,078	0	-1,038	3,076
Other Liquids	127	0	345	1,049	0	0	788	3,035	0	-726	30,595
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	127	0	0	6	0	0	0	133	0	0	99
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	460	0	0	39	1,323	0	-824	21,718
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	345	589	0	0	749	1,585	0	98	8,672
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	-6	0	0	0	-6	0	0	106
Finished Petroleum Products	11	96,363	654	-4,909	0	0	19,987	0	258	111,849	131,582
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	55,132	163	-3,819	0	0	13,371	0	0	64,847	57,162
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,572	85	-1,944	0	0	7,866	0	0	33,579	30,845
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	27,530	78	-1,872	0	0	5,505	0	0	31,241	26,289
Gasohol	0	30	0	-3	0	0	0	0	0	27	28
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	125	0	59	0	0	205	0	0	389	532
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	836	0	-17	0	0	141	0	0	960	1,202
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	3,846	0	-442	0	0	1,246	0	0	4,650	8,182
Kerosene	0	282	0	-370	0	0	242	0	(s)	154	2,872
Distillate Fuel Oil	1	20,280	50	-2,969	0	0	4,304	0	0	21,666	45,544
Residual Fuel Oil	0	2,370	211	424	0	0	-217	0	0	2,788	5,288
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	1,662	0	81	0	0	87	0	48	1,782	247
Special Naphthas	0	284	139	51	0	0	55	0	5	524	552
Lubricants	0	794	65	66	0	0	175	0	19	1,081	2,052
Waxes	0	38	3	1	0	0	0	0	1	42	87
Petroleum Coke	0	2,974	0	-331	0	0	0	0	142	2,501	1,431
Asphalt	0	3,983	23	2,284	0	0	351	0	43	6,598	6,263
Road Oil	0	40	0	22	0	0	0	0	0	62	24
Still Gas	0	3,544	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,544	0
Miscellaneous Products	11	173	0	51	0	0	27	0	1	261	144
Total	40,976	98,627	24,461	-4,879	35,751	-5	24,875	95,654	2,190	121,961	272,024

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 8. PAD District III Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 129,980	0	58,380	-10,389	-24,416	-43	13,051	166,563	0	0	434,242
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	34,553	3,701	481	8	0	0	-5,101	8,695	937	24,011	84,035
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	23,101	3,661	481	-188	0	0	-4,447	4,012	937	17,659	69,411
Ethane	6,208	40	0	-208	0	0	0	14	0	6,026	3,817
Other Products[3]	5,244	0	0	404	0	0	-654	4,669	0	325	10,807
Other Liquids	829	0	1,064	3,255	0	0	-2,100	12,255	0	-9,207	65,753
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	829	0	0	8	0	0	0	837	0	0	85
Unfinished Oils	0	0	999	2,675	0	0	-1,351	8,283	0	-5,960	47,305
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	66	567	0	0	-749	3,249	0	-3,365	18,126
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	-114	0	119	237
Finished Petroleum Products	423	191,435	4,719	121	0	7	-93,764	0	7,189	95,752	132,956
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	90,193	(s)	1,038	0	0	-56,146	0	332	34,753	46,312
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	39,070	(s)	539	0	0	-24,742	0	332	14,535	22,119
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	51,122	0	499	0	0	-31,404	0	0	20,217	24,193
Gasohol	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	88	594	(s)	-114	0	0	-727	0	0	-158	887
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	2,643	0	121	0	0	-577	0	0	2,187	2,824
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	11,871	0	137	0	0	-10,494	0	0	1,514	10,727
Kerosene	3	2,040	0	13	0	0	-688	0	1	1,367	2,496
Distillate Fuel Oil	(s)	36,238	11	-1,656	0	7	-19,934	0	387	14,280	35,821
Residual Fuel Oil	0	15,279	2,853	809	0	0	-3,252	0	3,395	12,294	15,590
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	10,605	1,656	-267	0	0	-174	0	484	11,335	3,393
Special Naphthas	169	1,012	95	13	0	0	-340	0	26	923	1,733
Lubricants	0	2,435	70	-204	0	0	-681	0	365	1,255	6,516
Waxes	0	179	34	28	0	0	0	0	13	227	434
Petroleum Coke	0	4,751	0	-20	0	0	0	0	2,170	2,561	768
Asphalt	0	3,346	0	576	0	0	-669	0	1	3,252	2,897
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Still Gas	0	8,529	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8,529	0
Miscellaneous Products	163	1,720	(s)	-354	0	0	-82	0	14	1,433	2,556
Total	165,785	195,136	64,644	-7,005	-24,416	-36	-87,914	187,513	8,126	110,556	716,985

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 9. PAD District IV Supply and Disposition of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Supply							Disposition			Ending Stocks
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	E 17,951	0	1,265	1,011	-6,204	-6	0	14,017	0	0	12,707
Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs	2,095	84	480	22	0	0	-495	513	0	1,673	1,133
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	710	84	349	22	0	0	-103	379	0	683	881
Ethane	5	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	5	(s)
Other Products[3]	1,380	0	131	1	0	0	-392	134	0	986	252
Other Liquids	59	0	0	94	0	0	0	-255	0	408	4,385
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	59	0	0	0	0	0	0	59	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	-488	0	491	2,916
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	91	0	0	0	174	0	-83	1,469
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Petroleum Products	14	14,538	(s)	875	0	5	187	0	4	15,615	11,462
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	7,701	0	255	0	0	107	0	0	8,063	4,027
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	4,938	0	208	0	0	-34	0	0	5,112	2,519
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	2,763	0	46	0	0	141	0	0	2,950	1,507
Gasohol	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	44	0	-12	0	0	26	0	0	58	44
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	441	0	-2	0	0	-92	0	0	347	340
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	610	0	-23	0	0	572	0	0	1,159	762
Kerosene	0	4	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	8	37
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	3,670	0	-81	0	0	-426	0	0	3,163	3,470
Residual Fuel Oil	0	281	0	42	0	5	0	0	0	328	443
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	-3	0
Special Naphthas	0	3	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	2	8
Lubricants	0	34	(s)	-2	0	0	0	0	1	31	86
Waxes	0	7	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	6	6
Petroleum Coke	0	384	0	-54	0	0	0	0	0	330	546
Asphalt	0	778	0	750	0	0	0	0	(s)	1,528	1,688
Road Oil	0	4	0	-1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
Still Gas	0	553	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	553	0
Miscellaneous Products	14	24	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	38	1
Total	20,119	14,622	1,745	2,002	-6,204	-1	-308	14,275	4	17,696	29,687

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

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	Supply							Disposition			
	Field Production	Refinery Production	Imports	Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)	Unaccounted For Crude Oil[1]	Crude Used Directly and Losses[2]	Net Receipts	Refinery Inputs	Exports	Products Supplied	Ending Stocks
ensate)	E 86,983	0	6,177	-1,737	-337	-1,774	-17,576	63,468	8,268	0	84,133
RGs	985	1,357	353	-244	0	0	0	924	109	1,417	1,877
	607	1,354	353	-281	0	0	0	601	109	1,322	1,811
Other Products[3]	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	0
	379	0	0	35	0	0	0	323	0	91	66
Other Liquids	**588**	**0**	**1,035**	**-1,099**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**517**	**0**	**7**	**34,680**
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol	588	0	0	4	0	0	0	592	0	0	6
Unfinished Oils	0	0	941	-1,468	0	0	0	-897	0	370	26,330
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	94	308	0	0	0	765	0	-363	8,313
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	57	0	0	0	57	0	0	31
Finished Petroleum Products	**0**	**67,444**	**3,509**	**3,318**	**0**	**1,756**	**3,099**	**0**	**7,169**	**71,957**	**52,344**
Finished Motor Gasoline	0	28,912	2,238	385	0	0	1,707	0	12	33,230	19,370
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	0	12,684	1,548	698	0	0	1,046	0	12	15,964	9,294
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	16,148	691	-311	0	0	661	0	0	17,189	10,069
Gasohol	0	80	0	-2	0	0	0	0	0	78	7
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	293	0	-10	0	0	0	0	0	283	568
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	1,715	0	203	0	0	275	0	0	2,193	1,215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	6,498	262	106	0	0	288	0	32	7,122	5,984
Kerosene	0	143	245	19	0	0	0	0	0	407	170
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	9,947	171	432	0	298	639	0	802	10,685	10,194
Residual Fuel Oil	0	9,667	302	925	0	1,458	139	0	3,884	8,607	8,364
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed.	0	368	65	-1	0	0	0	0	68	363	383
Special Naphthas	0	113	202	26	0	0	0	0	1	340	313
Lubricants	0	454	20	75	0	0	91	0	52	588	1,387
Waxes	0	86	4	-22	0	0	0	0	2	65	69
Petroleum Coke	0	3,383	0	848	0	0	0	0	2,313	1,918	1,736
Asphalt	0	2,141	0	346	0	0	0	0	(s)	2,487	2,182
Road Oil	0	18	0	-4	0	0	0	0	0	14	37
Still Gas	0	3,455	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,455	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	251	0	-10	0	0	-40	0	2	199	372
Total	**88,556**	**68,801**	**11,073**	**238**	**-337**	**-18**	**-14,477**	**64,909**	**15,546**	**73,381**	**173,034**

1 Unaccounted for crude oil is a balancing item.
2 Total equals refinery fuel use and loss.
3 Includes natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
E Estimated.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources and estimation procedures: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 11. Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) by PAD District and State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District I		
Florida	2,141	71
New York	E 69	2
Pennsylvania	E 306	10
Virginia	0	0
West Virginia	E 285	10
Total	E 2,801	93
PAD District II		
Illinois	2,040	68
Indiana	E 388	13
Kansas	6,055	202
Kentucky	538	18
Michigan	2,828	94
Missouri	E 19	1
Nebraska	568	19
North Dakota	3,883	129
Ohio	E 1,114	37
Oklahoma	13,316	444
South Dakota	101	3
Tennessee	110	4
Total	E 30,960	1,032
PAD District III		
Alabama	1,711	57
Arkansas	1,549	52
Louisiana		
Gulf Coast	34,685	1,156
Rest Of State	2,926	98
Total Louisiana	37,611	1,254
Mississippi	2,882	96
New Mexico		
Northwestern	521	17
Southeastern	5,267	176
Total New Mexico	5,788	193
Texas		
TRRC District 01	2,167	72
TRRC District 02	3,305	110
TRRC District 03	11,163	372
TRRC District 04	2,329	78
TRRC District 05	640	21
TRRC District 06, excluding East Texas	3,399	113
TRRC District 07B	2,645	88
TRRC District 07C	2,658	89
TRRC District 08	18,827	628
TRRC District 08A	19,530	651
TRRC District 09	2,992	100
TRRC District 10	1,709	57
East Texas	4,362	145
Total Texas	75,726	2,524
Total	125,267	4,176

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PAD District and State	Production	
	Total	Daily Average
PAD District IV		
Colorado	2,530	84
Montana	2,557	85
Utah	E 1,949	65
Wyoming	E 9,863	329
Total	E 16,899	563
PAD District V		
Alaska		
South Alaska	2,246	75
North Slope	47,707	1,590
Total Alaska	49,953	1,665
Arizona	27	1
California		
Central Coastal	6,216	207
East Central	20,081	669
North	17	1
South	6,695	223
Total California	33,009	1,100
Nevada	47	2
Total	83,036	2,768
United States Total	E 258,963	8,632

1 Includes offshore production.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
E Estimated.

Table 12. Offshore Production of Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate) By State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Offshore Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alaska[2]	1,979	66
California		
Federal	2,253	75
State	3,289	110
California, Total	5,542	185
Louisiana		
Federal	21,996	733
State	2,135	71
Louisiana, Total	24,131	804
Texas		
Federal	1,377	46
State	126	4
Texas, Total	1,503	50
United States Total	33,155	1,105

1 These production data are included in Table 11.
2 All offshore production within State boundaries.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 13. Production of Lease Condensate by State, for the Most Current Month,[1] June 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

State	Lease Condensate Production	
	Total	Daily Average
Alabama	672	22
California	12	(s)
Louisiana	5,566	186
Mississippi	162	5
New Mexico	347	12
Oklahoma	893	30
Texas	3,488	116
Total	11,140	371

1 These production data are included in Table 11. Small amounts of lease condensate are known to be produced in states other than those listed, however, statistics on this production are not available.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 14. Natural Gas Processing Plant Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Natural Gas Plant Liquids	570	359	929	0	2,013	395	6,407	8,815	18,834	2,723	8,165	1,292	3,540	34,553	2,095	985	47,377
Isopentane	0	0	0	0	0	0	279	279	439	121	106	0	0	666	2	0	946
Natural Gasoline	72	37	109	0	65	98	1,186	1,349	2,253	-1,250	1,253	133	277	2,667	367	394	4,886
Unfractionated Stream	0	(s)	(s)	0	1,005	66	-2,934	-1,863	7,194	-10,386	1,036	633	2,461	938	1,004	-15	65
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	22	0	27	50	238	779	23	-69	1	973	7	0	1,030
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	498	321	820	0	921	231	7,848	9,000	8,710	13,458	5,747	594	800	29,309	715	607	40,450
Ethane	207	163	370	0	422	0	1,587	2,010	1,411	2,550	2,126	54	67	6,208	5	0	8,593
Propane	172	108	280	0	377	142	2,831	3,349	3,254	4,126	1,962	157	372	9,871	476	338	14,315
Butane	104	33	137	0	76	76	1,168	1,320	1,445	2,556	744	213	179	5,138	225	218	7,039
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65	26	1	13	0	105	3	31	139
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,780	1,780	1,857	2,891	173	(s)	108	5,029	0	0	6,809
Isobutane	15	17	32	0	46	13	482	541	678	1,309	741	156	74	2,959	6	19	3,556
Finished Motor Gasoline	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	19	0	19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	0	0	88	0	0	88
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	2	3	0	0	3
Distillate Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	0	0	169	0	0	169
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	1	0	10	11	148	1	4	2	8	163	14	0	187
Total Production	588	359	947	0	2,014	395	6,417	8,826	19,239	2,724	8,169	1,294	3,550	34,976	2,109	985	47,844

[1] Production represents quantity of natural gas processing plant output less input to fractionating facilities.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 15. Refinery Input of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	32,933	2,730	35,663	229	56,742	8,258	22,652	87,881	15,117	85,146	58,541	5,256	2,503	166,563	14,017	63,468	367,592
Natural Gas Plant Liquids																	
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	12	0	12	0	598	304	1,035	1,937	955	2,127	522	104	129	3,837	97	323	6,206
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	122	0	19	141	44	537	14	236	1	832	37	0	1,010
LPG and Ethane	194	6	200	40	1,524	271	825	2,660	528	1,441	1,902	118	37	4,026	379	601	7,866
Ethane	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	14	0	0	14
Propane	0	0	0	0	47	0	0	47	0	0	78	0	0	78	11	0	136
Normal Butane	0	0	0	6	455	110	276	847	107	1,078	851	20	0	2,056	75	80	3,058
Other Butanes	0	0	0	0	221	123	77	421	92	129	247	0	0	468	230	236	1,355
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	0	84	14	0	1	99	6	0	111
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	45
Isobutane	194	6	200	34	795	38	472	1,339	329	136	667	98	36	1,266	57	285	3,147
Other Liquids																	
Other Hydrocarbons	108	0	108	0	133	0	0	133	18	567	252	0	0	837	59	591	1,728
Alcohol	0	58	58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	59
Unfinished Oil (net)	2,847	-190	2,657	75	393	-63	918	1,323	403	3,835	3,839	68	138	8,283	-488	-897	10,878
Motor Gasoline Blending Components (net)	514	-24	490	46	1,269	-13	283	1,585	-565	477	3,308	30	-1	3,249	174	765	6,263
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components (net)	0	0	0	0	-4	0	-2	-6	-165	45	6	0	0	-114	0	57	-63
Total Input to Refineries	36,608	2,580	39,188	390	60,777	8,757	25,730	95,654	16,335	94,175	68,384	5,812	2,807	187,513	14,275	64,909	401,539
Crude Oil Distillation																	
Gross Input (daily average)	1,081	90	1,171	11	1,897	282	745	2,935	509	2,843	1,991	179	88	5,610	458	2,094	12,268
Operable Capacity (daily average)	1,633	162	1,796	66	2,362	295	965	3,688	628	4,118	2,756	282	120	7,905	608	3,148	17,144
Operating Ratio (percent)[1]	66.2	55.4	65.2	16.8	80.3	95.7	77.2	79.6	81.0	69.0	72.2	63.6	73.5	71.0	75.3	66.5	71.6
Crude Oil Qualities																	
Sulfur Content, Weighted Average (percent)	1.25	.25	1.17	1.09	.88	1.49	.52	.85	.60	.90	.76	1.64	.22	.84	.82	.97	.89
API Gravity, Weighted Average	30.80	40.87	31.57	34.60	33.92	31.35	37.20	34.52	38.07	34.52	34.15	31.18	39.82	34.69	35.78	25.91	32.83

[1] Represents gross input divided by operable capacity.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 16. Refinery Production of Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	1,452	7	1,459	8	1,542	188	526	2,264	243	2,072	1,231	77	78	3,701	84	1,357	8,865
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	338	0	338	0	159	0	45	204	12	963	266	8	0	1,249	-9	218	2,000
For Other Uses	1,114	7	1,121	8	1,383	188	481	2,060	231	1,109	965	69	78	2,452	93	1,139	6,865
Ethane	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	33	7	0	0	40	0	3	80
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	7	0	0	40	0	0	40
For Other Uses	0	0	0	0	37	0	0	37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	40
Propane	1,085	7	1,092	8	1,523	184	552	2,267	229	2,102	1,216	60	49	3,656	161	947	8,123
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	282	0	282	0	159	0	45	204	0	829	159	0	0	988	0	155	1,629
For Other Uses	803	7	810	8	1,364	184	507	2,063	229	1,273	1,057	60	49	2,668	161	792	6,494
Butane	360	0	360	0	-18	4	-26	-40	2	-79	74	15	19	31	-55	357	653
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	56	0	56	0	0	0	0	0	0	126	87	8	0	221	0	63	340
For Other Uses	304	0	304	0	-18	4	-26	-40	2	-205	-13	7	19	-190	-55	294	313
Butane-Propane Mixtures	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	-66	2	10	-13	-13	50	31
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13	0	0	13	0	0	13
For Other Uses	7	0	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	-79	2	10	-26	-13	50	18
Isobutane for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	-25	0	0	0	-13	-9	0	-22
Finished Motor Gasoline	17,090	807	17,897	254	35,383	4,874	14,621	55,132	8,174	44,354	34,470	1,896	1,299	90,193	7,701	28,912	199,835
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	6,379	446	6,825	154	15,815	2,714	8,889	27,572	4,197	15,920	16,993	1,251	709	39,070	4,938	12,684	91,089
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	10,711	361	11,072	100	19,542	2,160	5,728	27,530	3,976	28,434	17,477	645	590	51,122	2,763	16,148	108,635
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	26	0	4	30	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	80	111
Finished Aviation Gasoline	2	0	2	0	83	0	42	125	15	323	256	0	0	594	44	293	1,058
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	648	33	681	0	376	82	378	836	765	1,024	283	226	345	2,643	441	1,715	6,316
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	1,255	0	1,255	11	2,928	182	725	3,846	776	4,828	6,215	15	37	11,871	610	6,498	24,080
Kerosene	96	26	122	0	357	14	-89	282	63	846	1,134	3	-6	2,040	4	143	2,591
Distillate Fuel Oil	7,483	678	8,161	65	11,815	1,989	6,411	20,280	3,506	20,366	10,035	1,467	864	36,238	3,670	9,947	78,296
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	7,483	674	8,157	65	11,817	1,989	6,411	20,282	3,467	20,096	10,262	1,405	647	35,877	3,654	9,845	77,815
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	-2	0	0	-2	39	270	-227	62	217	361	16	102	481
Residual Fuel Oil	3,400	232	3,632	13	1,498	302	557	2,370	691	7,046	6,974	500	68	15,279	281	9,667	31,229
Naphtha < 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	436	0	436	0	73	0	83	156	439	3,322	-30	1	0	3,732	0	172	4,496
Other Oils > 400 Deg. For Petro. Feed. Use	10	0	10	0	1,505	0	1	1,506	265	3,643	2,921	44	0	6,873	0	195	8,585
Special Naphthas	17	14	31	0	240	0	44	284	96	662	77	177	0	1,012	3	113	1,443
Lubricants	247	397	644	0	464	0	330	794	21	1,624	588	202	0	2,435	34	454	4,361
Bright Stock	0	163	163	0	7	0	1	8	0	158	60	0	0	218	3	44	436
Neutral	75	228	303	0	345	0	245	590	0	674	455	89	0	1,218	33	281	2,425
Other Grades	172	6	178	0	112	0	84	196	21	792	73	113	0	999	-2	129	1,500
Wax	20	89	109	0	15	0	23	38	5	90	53	31	0	179	7	86	419
Microcrystalline	0	18	18	0	0	0	14	14	5	13	1	31	0	50	0	0	82
Crystalline--Fully Refined	11	17	28	0	13	0	2	15	0	50	52	0	0	102	7	52	204
Crystalline--Other	9	54	63	0	2	0	7	9	0	27	0	0	0	27	0	34	133
Petroleum Coke	1,314	16	1,330	7	1,766	318	883	2,974	293	2,644	1,678	124	12	4,751	384	3,383	12,822
Marketable	571	0	571	0	1,088	180	575	1,843	67	1,121	943	101	0	2,232	222	2,606	7,474
Catalyst	743	16	759	7	678	138	308	1,131	226	1,523	735	23	12	2,519	162	777	5,348
Asphalt	3,045	54	3,099	23	2,390	793	777	3,983	588	553	1,202	905	98	3,346	778	2,141	13,347
Road Oil	0	0	0	0	34	0	6	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	18	62
Still Gas	1,634	114	1,748	14	2,110	295	1,125	3,544	437	5,058	2,784	186	64	8,529	553	3,455	17,829
For Petrochemical Feedstock Use	31	0	31	0	0	0	0	0	5	493	108	0	0	606	16	98	751
For Other Uses	1,603	114	1,717	14	2,110	295	1,125	3,544	432	4,565	2,676	186	64	7,923	537	3,357	17,078
Miscellaneous Products	331	29	360	2	89	20	62	173	163	1,080	430	48	-1	1,720	24	251	2,528
Total Output	38,480	2,496	40,976	397	62,668	9,057	26,505	98,627	16,540	99,535	70,301	5,902	2,858	195,136	14,622	68,801	418,162
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[1]	-1,872	84	-1,788	-7	-1,891	-300	-775	-2,973	-205	-5,360	-1,917	-90	-51	-7,623	-347	-3,892	-16,623

[1] Represents the arithmetic difference between input and output.

Notes: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yield.

Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

ıery Yield of Petroleum Products by PAD District,[1] August 1982

	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
.....	45.4	30.2	44.4	55.3	55.5	52.6	52.9	54.6	46.4	44.1	45.6	26.4	42.9	44.3	51.4	42.6	46.7
.....	(s)	.0	(s)	.0	.2	.0	.2	.1	1.2	.3	.4	.0	.0	.4	.3	.4	.3
Ethane	4.1	.3	3.8	2.6	2.7	2.3	2.2	2.5	1.6	2.3	2.0	1.4	3.0	2.1	.6	2.2	2.3
.....	1.8	1.3	1.8	0	.7	1.0	1.6	.9	4.9	1.2	.5	4.2	13.1	1.5	3.3	2.7	1.7
.....	3.5	0	3.3	3.6	5.1	2.2	3.1	4.3	5.0	5.4	10.0	.3	1.4	6.8	4.5	10.4	6.4
.....	.3	1.0	.3	0	.6	.2	–.4	.3	.4	1.0	1.8	.1	–.2	1.2	(s)	.2	.7
.....	20.9	26.7	21.3	21.4	20.7	24.3	27.2	22.7	22.6	22.9	16.1	27.6	32.7	20.7	27.1	15.9	20.7
.....	9.5	9.1	9.5	4.3	2.6	3.7	2.4	2.7	4.5	7.9	11.2	9.4	2.6	8.7	2.1	15.4	8.3
Petro. Feed. Use	1.2	0	1.1	0	.1	0	.4	.2	2.8	3.7	(s)	(s)	0	2.1	0	.3	1.2
Petro. Feed. Use	(s)	.0	(s)	0	2.6	0	(s)	1.7	1.7	4.1	4.7	.8	0	3.9	0	.3	2.3
.....	(s)	.6	.1	0	.4	0	.2	.3	.6	.7	.1	3.3	0	.6	(s)	.2	.4
.....	.7	15.6	1.7	0	.8	0	1.4	.9	.1	1.8	.9	3.8	0	1.4	.3	.7	1.2
.....	.1	3.5	.3	0	(s)	0	.1	(s)	(s)	.1	.1	.6	0	.1	.1	.1	.1
.....	3.7	.6	3.5	2.3	3.1	3.9	3.7	3.3	1.9	3.0	2.7	2.3	.5	2.7	2.8	5.4	3.4
.....	8.5	2.1	8.1	7.6	4.2	9.7	3.3	4.5	3.8	.6	1.9	17.0	3.7	1.9	5.8	3.4	3.5
.....	0	0	0	0	.1	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	.0	0	.0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Still Gas for Petro. Feed. Use	.1	0	.1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	.6	.2	0	0	.3	.1	.2	.2
Still Gas for Other Uses	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	3.7	3.6	4.8	4.0	2.8	5.1	4.3	3.5	2.4	4.5	4.0	5.4	4.5
Miscellaneous Products	.9	1.1	.9	.7	.2	.2	.3	.2	1.1	1.2	.7	.9	(s)	1.0	.2	.4	.7
Processing Gain(-) or Loss(+)[4]	–5.2	3.3	–4.7	–2.3	–3.3	–3.7	–3.3	–3.3	–1.3	–6.0	–3.1	–1.7	–1.9	–4.4	–2.6	–6.2	–4.4

1 Based on crude oil input and net reruns of unfinished oils.
2 Based on total finished motor gasoline output plus net output of motor gasoline blending components, minus input of natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons and alcohol.
3 Based on finished aviation gasoline output plus net output of aviation gasoline blending components.
4 Represents the arithmetic difference between Input and Production.
(s) Less than 0.05 percent.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
See Explanatory Notes on negative product yields.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 18. Refinery Receipts of Crude Oil by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Method	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Pipeline																	
Domestic	0	1,926	1,926	169	37,496	5,026	20,679	63,370	12,600	48,026	30,193	3,879	2,112	96,810	11,542	28,681	202,329
Foreign	0	0	0	162	17,387	3,819	712	22,080	1,552	11,734	2,016	322	0	15,624	1,459	681	39,844
Tanker																	
Domestic	3,862	0	3,862	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,269	3,409	0	0	7,678	0	32,555	44,095
Foreign	26,499	0	26,499	0	0	0	0	0	0	17,965	18,966	0	0	36,931	0	4,953	68,383
Barge																	
Domestic	0	77	77	0	965	0	0	965	0	4,692	4,971	8	0	9,671	0	446	11,159
Foreign	4,070	0	4,070	0	356	0	0	356	0	279	99	364	0	742	0	0	5,168
Tank Cars																	
Domestic	67	359	426	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	20	0	0	446
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trucks																	
Domestic	0	384	384	16	372	13	966	1,367	674	216	413	889	339	2,531	965	1,345	6,592
Foreign	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	167	0	0	0	0	167	0	3	170
Total																	
Domestic	3,929	2,746	6,675	185	38,833	5,039	21,645	65,702	13,274	57,203	38,986	4,796	2,451	116,710	12,507	63,027	264,621
Foreign	30,569	0	30,569	162	17,743	3,819	712	22,436	1,719	29,978	21,081	686	0	53,464	1,459	5,637	113,565

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 19. Fuels Consumed at Refineries by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels, Except Where Noted)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (including lease condensate)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liquefied Petroleum Gases[1]	14	6	20	1	99	21	62	183	6	2	321	0	7	336	6	263	809
Unfinished Oils	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	22	22	44	0	4	0	0	4	20	0	3	0	(s)	23	0	8	78
Residual Fuel Oil	500	64	564	5	414	34	11	465	8	96	74	15	0	194	58	308	1,587
Marketable Petroleum Coke	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	47	61
Catalyst Petroleum Coke	742	16	758	7	619	88	235	949	226	1,524	735	23	9	2,516	138	778	5,139
Still Gas	1,358	114	1,472	14	2,010	240	1,007	3,272	375	4,130	2,412	180	64	7,162	526	3,079	15,511
Other Fuels [2]	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	80	0	67	(s)	0	0	67	0	67	214
Natural Gas (million cubic feet)	1,350	238	1,588	66	2,271	76	2,869	5,282	2,597	19,300	7,362	792	110	30,162	972	7,453	45,457
Coal (thousand short tons)	0	9	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Purchased Electricity (million kWh)	233	27	260	7	2,620	50	150	2,827	83	506	403	23	23	1,038	124	544	4,793
Purchased Steam (million pounds)	608	6	614	0	45	0	0	45	0	0	540	0	0	540	0	637	1,836

1 Includes liquefied refinery gases.
2 Includes small quantities of other petroleum products (e.g., unfinished oils, kerosene, etc.) consumed at refineries.
(s) Less than 500 barrels except where noted.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 20. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1] [2]	**31,535**	**21,058**	**58,380**	**1,265**	**6,177**	**118,414**
Natural Gas Liquids	**295**	**2,403**	**481**	**480**	**353**	**4,012**
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	1	0	0	0	0	1
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	131	0	131
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	294	2,403	481	349	353	3,880
Ethane	0	774	0	0	0	774
Propane	277	689	0	218	46	1,230
Butane	17	939	0	131	307	1,395
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	481	0	0	481
Ethane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Liquids [1]	**2,867**	**345**	**1,064**	**0**	**1,035**	**5,311**
Unfinished Oils [1]	1,828	0	999	0	941	3,767
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	1,040	345	66	0	94	1,544
Finished Petroleum Products	**23,218**	**654**	**4,719**	(s)	**3,509**	**32,100**
Finished Motor Gasoline	6,409	163	(s)	0	2,238	8,810
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	4,687	85	(s)	0	1,548	6,320
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,721	78	0	0	691	2,490
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	215	0	0	0	0	215
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	338	0	0	0	262	600
Bonded Aircraft Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other	338	0	0	0	262	600
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	245	245
Distillate Fuel Oil	2,206	50	11	0	171	2,439
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	0	0
No. 2 fuel oil	2,206	50	11	0	171	2,439
No. 4 fuel oil	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	12,725	211	2,853	0	302	16,091
Bonded ships bunkers	0	0	0	0	0	0
For military offshore use	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Other	12,725	211	2,853	0	302	16,091
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	924	0	1,656	0	65	2,644
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petro. Feed. Use	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	34	139	95	0	202	470
Lubricants	151	65	70	(s)	20	306
Wax	6	3	34	0	4	47
Asphalt	209	23	0	0	0	232
Miscellaneous Products	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	1
Total Imports	**57,915**	**24,461**	**64,644**	**1,745**	**11,073**	**159,837**

[1] Crude oil and unfinished oils are reported by the PAD District in which they are to be processed; all other products are reported by the PAD District of entry.

[2] Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	All PAD Districts													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	3,117	0	472	0	0	0	0	0	1,691	0	0	2,163	5,280	170
Qatar	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15
Saudi Arabia	15,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15,153	489
United Arab Emirates	3,668	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	4,126	133
Subtotal Arab OPEC	22,406	0	472	458	0	0	0	0	1,691	0	0	2,621	25,027	807
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,878	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	316	0	0	316	2,194	71
Gabon	1,508	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,508	49
Indonesia	8,013	137	0	0	284	0	0	0	5	1	0	427	8,440	272
Iran	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	27
Nigeria	16,812	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16,812	542
Venezuela	4,924	0	816	46	489	0	245	0	2,377	0	45	4,018	8,942	288
Subtotal Other OPEC	33,970	137	816	46	774	0	245	0	2,697	1	45	4,761	38,731	1,249
Other														
Angola	1,403	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,403	45
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	220	220	7
Bahamas	0	0	464	0	0	200	0	0	1,449	0	0	2,113	2,113	68
Brazil	379	0	0	0	703	0	0	0	679	0	0	1,381	1,760	57
Brunei	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Canada	7,529	3,399	91	392	514	0	0	298	676	185	403	5,958	13,487	435
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	213	213	7
Liberia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Malaysia	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	13
Mexico	25,776	344	0	0	(s)	0	0	15	345	(s)	7	712	26,488	854
Netherlands	0	0	0	212	1,071	0	0	211	(s)	8	0	1,502	1,502	48
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	834	0	255	0	0	0	3,379	0	20	4,488	4,488	145
Norway	3,440	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,440	111
People's Republic of China	331	0	104	0	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	1,430	46
Peru	794	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	794	26
Puerto Rico	0	0	187	0	223	0	0	0	50	0	280	741	741	24
Romania	0	0	0	0	496	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	496	16
Trinidad and Tobago	2,748	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	90	547	3,295	106
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	16,106	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	16,106	520
Virgin Islands	0	0	30	0	2,126	615	0	1,538	3,171	0	2,441	9,920	9,920	320
Zaire	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23
Other Western Hemisphere	138	0	0	66	264	0	0	0	644	21	0	994	1,131	36
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,920	(s)	504	157	1,361	0	0	377	897	255	76	3,626	5,546	179
Subtotal Other	62,038	3,743	2,479	1,040	8,037	815	0	2,439	11,703	469	3,317	34,041	96,079	3,099
Total Imports	118,414	3,880	3,767	1,544	8,810	815	245	2,439	16,091	470	3,362	41,423	159,837	5,156

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District I													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,053	0	228	0	0	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	1,243	2,296	74
Saudi Arabia	5,089	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,089	164
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	458	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	458	458	15
Subtotal Arab OPEC	6,142	0	228	458	0	0	0	0	1,015	0	0	1,701	7,843	253
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	354	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	313	0	0	313	667	22
Gabon	576	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	576	19
Indonesia	2,276	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,276	73
Nigeria	6,025	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,025	194
Venezuela	2,647	0	575	0	489	0	0	0	725	0	45	1,834	4,481	145
Subtotal Other OPEC	11,877	0	575	0	489	0	0	0	1,038	0	45	2,147	14,024	452
Other														
Angola	699	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	699	23
Australia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	220	0	(s)	220	220	7
Bahamas	0	0	0	0	0	200	0	0	1,449	0	0	1,649	1,649	53
Brazil	379	0	0	0	703	0	0	0	679	0	0	1,381	1,760	57
Canada	0	294	3	(s)	251	0	0	248	458	34	181	1,469	1,469	47
Egypt	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)
France	0	0	0	213	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	213	213	7
Liberia	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Mexico	3,274	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,274	106
Netherlands	0	0	0	212	1,071	0	0	211	0	0	0	1,494	1,494	48
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	834	0	255	0	0	0	3,201	0	0	4,290	4,290	138
Peru	396	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	396	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	187	0	223	0	0	0	50	0	214	675	675	22
Romania	0	0	0	0	250	0	0	0	0	0	0	250	250	8
Trinidad and Tobago	449	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	194	0	0	194	642	21
Tunisia	358	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	358	12
United Kingdom	7,959	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	7,959	257
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	1,894	353	0	1,538	3,171	0	851	7,807	7,807	252
Other Western Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	264	0	0	0	644	0	0	908	908	29
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1	(s)	0	157	1,009	0	0	209	607	(s)	(s)	1,983	1,984	64
Subtotal Other	13,516	294	1,024	582	5,919	553	0	2,206	10,672	34	1,247	22,532	36,048	1,163
Total Imports	31,535	294	1,828	1,040	6,409	553	0	2,206	12,725	34	1,291	26,380	57,915	1,868
	PAD District II													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	1,464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,464	47
Qatar	468	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	468	15
Saudi Arabia	3,611	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,611	116
Subtotal Arab OPEC	5,542	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5,542	179

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
	PAD District II													
Other OPEC														
Nigeria	1,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594	51
Subtotal Other OPEC	1,594	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,594	51
Other														
Canada	5,583	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	8,985	290
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	4,244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4,244	137
Norway	1,002	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,002	32
United Kingdom	1,994	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,994	64
Other Eastern Hemisphere	1,100	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	1,100	35
Subtotal Other	13,922	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	17,324	559
Total Imports	21,058	2,403	0	345	163	0	0	50	211	139	91	3,402	24,461	789
	PAD District III													
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	601	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	0	0	676	1,277	41
Saudi Arabia	6,454	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6,454	208
United Arab Emirates	3,668	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3,668	118
Subtotal Arab OPEC	10,722	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	676	0	0	676	11,398	368
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	1,207	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3	1,209	39
Gabon	932	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	932	30
Indonesia	975	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	138	1,112	36
Iran	835	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	835	27
Nigeria	9,193	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	9,193	297
Venezuela	2,277	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,651	0	0	1,651	3,929	127
Subtotal Other OPEC	15,419	137	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,654	1	(s)	1,792	17,211	555
Other														
Angola	704	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	704	23
Bahamas	0	0	464	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	464	464	15
Canada	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Mexico	18,258	344	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	345	(s)	4	704	18,963	612
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	8	8	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	178	0	0	178	178	6
Norway	2,438	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2,438	79
People's Republic of China	331	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	331	11
Peru	398	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	398	13
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	66	66	2
Trinidad and Tobago	2,299	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	90	90	2,389	77
United Kingdom	6,153	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	6,153	198
Virgin Islands	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,589	1,619	1,619	52
Zaire	700	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	700	23

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Imports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Source and PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Source	Crude Oil 1	LPG and Ethane	Unfinished Oils	Gasoline Blending Components	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Kerosene	Distil. Fuel Oil	Resid. Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Other Products 2	Total Products	Total Petroleum	Total (Daily Average)
						PAD District III								
Other														
Other Western Hemisphere	138	0	0	66	0	0	0	0	0	21	0	86	224	7
Other Eastern Hemisphere	819	0	504	0	0	0	0	0	0	66	11	580	1,399	45
Subtotal Other	32,238	344	999	66	(s)	0	0	11	523	95	1,760	3,796	36,035	1,162
Total Imports	58,380	481	999	66	(s)	0	0	11	2,853	95	1,760	6,264	64,644	2,085
						PAD District IV								
Other														
Canada	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
Subtotal Other	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
Total Imports	1,265	349	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	131	480	1,745	56
						PAD District V								
Arab OPEC														
Algeria	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Subtotal Arab OPEC	0	0	244	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	244	244	8
Other OPEC														
Ecuador	318	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	318	10
Indonesia	4,763	0	0	0	284	0	0	0	5	0	0	289	5,052	163
Venezuela	0	0	241	46	0	0	245	0	0	0	0	532	532	17
Subtotal Other OPEC	5,081	0	241	46	284	0	245	0	5	0	0	822	5,902	190
Other														
Brunei	0	0	0	0	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	30	1
Canada	681	353	88	47	100	0	0	0	6	13	(s)	608	1,289	42
Malaysia	415	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	13
Mexico	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	4	0	0	4	7	7	(s)
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	20	20	1
People's Republic of China	0	0	104	0	994	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,099	1,099	35
Romania	0	0	0	0	246	0	0	0	0	0	0	246	246	8
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	264	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	264	264	9
Virgin Islands	0	0	0	0	232	262	0	0	0	0	0	494	494	16
Other Eastern Hemisphere	0	0	0	0	352	0	0	168	290	189	65	1,063	1,063	34
Subtotal Other	1,096	353	456	47	1,954	262	0	171	296	202	89	3,831	4,927	159
Total Imports	6,177	353	941	94	2,238	262	245	171	302	202	89	4,896	11,073	357

1 Includes crude oil imported for storage in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.
2 Includes aviation gasoline, waxes, asphalt, lubricants, natural gasoline, isopentane, plant condensate, naphthas less than 400 degrees F, other oils greater than 400 degrees F and miscellaneous products.
(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 22. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	Petroleum Administration for Defense Districts					
	I	II	III	IV	V	Total
Crude Oil (including lease condensate) [1]	0	1,151	0	0	8,268	9,419
Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane	49	781	937	0	109	1,876
Ethane	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)
Propane	21	313	565	0	44	942
Butane	28	469	372	0	65	934
Butane-Propane Mixtures	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	151	0	332	0	12	495
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	0	0	32	32
Kerosene	1	(s)	1	0	0	2
Distillate Fuel Oil	53	0	387	0	802	1,242
Residual Fuel Oil	(s)	0	3,395	0	3,884	7,280
Naphtha < 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	77	2	60	3	3	145
Other Oils > 400 Deg. for Petrochem. Feedstock	142	46	424	0	65	678
Special Naphthas	2	5	26	0	1	34
Lubricants	90	19	365	1	52	526
Wax	5	1	13	0	2	21
Petroleum Coke	121	142	2,170	0	2,313	4,745
Asphalt	13	43	1	(s)	(s)	58
Miscellaneous Products	16	1	14	(s)	2	33
Total Product Exports	720	1,039	8,126	4	7,278	17,167
Total Exports	720	2,190	8,126	4	15,546	26,586

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Argentina	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)	51	0	148	211	7
Australia	0	2	0	0	0	0	6	2	(s)	91	(s)	2	103	3
Bahamas	0	19	1	0	1	1,174	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1,196	39
Bahrain	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Belgium & Luxembourg	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	559	(s)	3	564	18
Brazil	0	4	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	22	0	59	86	3
Cameroon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	30	0	(s)	30	1
Canada	1,151	782	0	0	(s)	385	4	59	3	55	44	70	2,553	82
Chile	0	(s)	0	0	0	243	(s)	2	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	246	8
China (Taiwan)	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	11	(s)	(s)	0	1	12	(s)
Colombia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	(s)	(s)	(s)	1	5	(s)
Costa Rica	0	7	0	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)	0	0	1	13	(s)
Denmark	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Dominican Republic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Ecuador	0	149	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	0	1	152	5
Egypt	0	21	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	44	(s)	(s)	65	2
El Salvador	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	(s)	0	(s)	(s)	2	(s)
Finland	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
France	0	99	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	2	120	0	3	225	7
French Pacific Isl	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	56	0	0	56	2
Greece	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	76	0	(s)	76	2
Guatemala	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	(s)	7	(s)
Guinea	0	1	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	0	0	0	0	2	(s)
Honduras	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	8	(s)	0	0	(s)	8	(s)
Hong Kong	0	2	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	6	(s)
India	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	(s)	2	(s)
Indonesia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	16	0	0	0	1	17	1
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Israel	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Italy	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	301	(s)	(s)	305	10
Ivory Coast	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)
Jamaica	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	1	2	(s)
Japan	0	10	(s)	0	742	1,293	4	6	1	1,442	(s)	21	3,520	114
Jordan	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)
Korea, Republic of	0	0	0	0	35	1,191	(s)	1	(s)	121	12	1	1,362	44
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Lebanon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Mexico	0	290	494	32	202	0	7	53	3	41	(s)	3	1,125	36
Netherlands	0	427	0	0	0	451	3	28	(s)	520	0	112	1,542	50
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
New Zealand	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	76	(s)	(s)	77	2
Nicaragua	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	41	0	0	(s)	(s)	41	1
Norway	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Pacific Trust Terr.	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	(s)	(s)	(s)	(s)
Panama	0	15	0	0	7	68	0	8	(s)	0	0	1	100	3
Peru	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	2	(s)	0	0	1	3	(s)
Philippines	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)	(s)	0	66	68	2

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Exports of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Destination, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)
(continued)

Destination	Crude Oil [1]	LPG and Ethane	Finished Motor Gasoline	Jet Fuel	Dist. Fuel Oil	Residual Fuel Oil	Special Naphthas	Lubri-cants	Wax	Petro-leum Coke	Asphalt	Other	Total	Total (Daily Average)
Puerto Rico	1,831	17	0	0	0	658	(s)	10	1	0	0	9	2,526	81
Rep. of South Africa	0	0	0	0	229	0	0	46	5	20	(s)	152	454	15
Saudi Arabia	0	1	0	0	(s)	0	(s)	35	0	1	0	2	38	1
Singapore	0	(s)	0	0	25	1,234	0	3	0	0	(s)	1	1,262	41
Spain	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)	587	0	2	590	19
Surinam	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	24	0	(s)	24	1
Sweden	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	0	(s)	2	4	(s)
Switzerland	0	(s)	0	0	0	275	0	(s)	(s)	0	(s)	1	277	9
Thailand	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	(s)	0	0	1	4	(s)
Trinidad and Tobago	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	(s)	12	(s)
Turkey	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	(s)	5	(s)
United Arab Emirates	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
United Kingdom	0	3	(s)	0	(s)	307	0	11	(s)	147	0	2	470	15
U.S.S.R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	109	0	0	0	0	109	4
Uruguay	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	(s)	1	(s)
Venezuela	0	5	0	0	0	0	6	1	(s)	100	(s)	143	255	8
Virgin Islands	5,308	1	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	0	0	5,309	171
West Germany	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	(s)	250	(s)	38	292	9
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	0	0	11	0	0	11	(s)
Other	1,129	10	0	0	0	0	(s)	4	(s)	0	1	1	1,145	37
Total	9,419	1,876	495	32	1,242	7,280	34	526	21	4,745	58	857	26,586	858

[1] Exports of crude oil are prohibited under normal circumstances. Some crude oil is shipped to Canada in exchange, on a barrel-for-barrel basis. Shipments of crude oil to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are not prohibited because these territories are U.S. possessions.

(s) Less than 500 barrels or less than 500 barrels per day.

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Crude Oil (Incl. lease condensate)[1]																	
Refinery	—	—	16,165	—	—	—	—	15,204	—	—	—	—	—	48,094	2,189	26,934	108,586
Tank Farms and Pipelines	—	—	2,943	—	—	—	—	58,330	—	—	—	—	—	95,045	9,079	29,342	194,739
Leases	—	—	60	—	—	—	—	1,586	—	—	—	—	—	17,510	1,439	1,955	22,550
Strategic Petroleum Reserve[2]	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	273,593	0	0	273,593
Alaskan In-Transit	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	0	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	25,902	25,902
Total	—	—	19,168	—	—	—	—	75,120	—	—	—	—	—	434,242	12,707	84,133	625,370
Petroleum Products																	
Refinery	42,555	3,621	46,176	829	45,707	6,014	22,162	74,712	9,840	78,173	46,845	4,709	1,579	141,146	11,760	63,242	337,036
Bulk Terminal	115,208	6,593	121,801	3,868	39,083	8,652	13,146	64,749	4,816	36,841	7,742	4,309	443	54,151	2,366	20,855	263,922
Pipeline	24,953	2,429	27,382	1,657	12,616	3,512	17,341	35,126	8,015	8,598	7,652	13,695	1,177	39,137	2,636	4,048	108,329
Natural Gas Processing Plant	414	757	1,171	0	2,784	289	19,244	22,317	5,466	26,209	11,607	3,912	1,115	48,309	218	756	72,772
Total	183,130	13,400	196,530	6,354	100,190	18,467	71,893	196,904	28,137	149,821	73,846	26,625	4,314	282,743	16,980	88,901	782,059
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane																	
Refinery	2	0	2	0	20	15	131	166	107	350	137	1	15*	610	5	20	803
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	88	1	320	409	230	92	0	60	65	447	170	21	1,047
Natural Gas Processing Plant	2	18	20	0	18	20	733	771	368	2,989	743	24	55	4,178	43	24	5,036
Total	4	18	22	0	126	36	1,184	1,346	705	3,431	880	85	135	5,235	218	65	6,886
Unfractionated Stream																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	78	0	30	108	0	28	28	0	0	56	0	0	164
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	98	2	1,507	1,607	329	3,111	61	1	325	3,828	31	2	5,468
Total	0	0	0	0	176	2	1,537	1,715	329	3,139	89	1	325	3,884	31	2	5,632
Plant Condensate																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	7	6	205	0	77	0	288	0	0	295
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	824	409	49	9	17	1,308	0	0	1,308
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	6	7	39	37	9	6	1	92	3	0	102
Total	0	0	0	0	8	0	6	14	869	651	58	92	18	1,688	3	0	1,705
Ethane																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	9	0	0	9	0	407	0	0	0	407	0	0	416
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	44	0	84	128	0	1,121	0	0	0	1,121	0	0	1,249
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	39	880	152	1,071	184	69	104	0	3	360	0	0	1,431
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	24	0	381	405	38	1,713	177	(s)	0	1,929	(s)	0	2,334
Total	0	0	0	0	116	880	617	1,613	222	3,310	281	(s)	3	3,817	(s)	0	5,430
Propane for Petrochemical Feedstock Use																	
Refinery	91	0	91	0	56	0	0	56	0	8	420	0	0	428	0	0	575
Total	91	0	91	0	56	0	0	56	0	8	420	0	0	428	0	0	575
Propane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	501	7	508	1	1,129	22	215	1,367	154	584	776	14	5	1,533	169	194	3,771
Bulk Terminal	547	0	547	0	1,028	62	523	1,613	191	14,715	8	31	0	14,945	20	0	17,125
Pipeline	716	1,171	1,887	60	1,064	231	1,763	3,118	528	85	240	252	153	1,258	113	0	6,376
Natural Gas Processing Plant	370	732	1,102	0	2,504	253	12,645	15,402	2,696	6,215	6,328	3,631	232	19,102	109	294	36,009
Total	2,134	1,910	4,044	61	5,725	568	15,146	21,500	3,569	21,599	7,352	3,928	390	36,838	411	488	63,281

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Butane for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2	46
Total	1	0	1	0	0	14	0	14	0	27	0	2	0	29	0	2	46
Butane for Other Uses																	
Refinery	204	0	204	249	398	61	310	1,018	196	745	950	1	2	1,894	125	567	3,808
Bulk Terminal	322	0	322	0	281	0	116	397	154	4,733	0	0	0	4,887	0	0	5,606
Pipeline	12	183	195	0	1,010	19	267	1,296	1,021	51	5	8	87	1,172	121	0	2,784
Natural Gas Processing Plant	33	5	37	0	91	11	2,235	2,337	1,203	4,727	2,774	180	64	8,949	29	428	11,781
Total	571	188	758	249	1,780	91	2,928	5,048	2,574	10,256	3,729	189	153	16,902	275	995	23,979
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Petro. Feed. Use																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Butane-Propane Mixtures for Other Uses																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	10	0	13	42	4	275	321
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	40	0	1	41	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	42
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	19	605	26	10	0	1	642	0	0	661
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	1	0	71	71	11	3	0	1	0	15	(s)	2	88
Total	0	0	0	0	41	0	91	131	616	49	20	1	14	700	4	277	1,112
Ethane-Propane Mixtures																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	349	1,684	0	0	0	2,033	0	0	2,035
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	66	0	506	572	676	84	2	0	111	873	119	0	1,564
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,069	1,069	296	4,537	0	0	367	5,200	0	0	6,269
Total	0	0	0	0	66	0	1,577	1,643	1,321	6,305	2	0	478	8,106	119	0	9,868
Isobutane																	
Refinery	1	4	5	46	135	34	169	384	61	207	715	10	8	1,001	27	42	1,459
Bulk Terminal	0	0	0	0	72	0	47	119	113	1,629	0	0	0	1,742	0	0	1,861
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	401	0	99	500	196	10	0	0	56	262	43	0	805
Natural Gas Processing Plant	(s)	2	2	0	44	3	596	643	150	1,630	1,514	39	70	3,403	1	6	4,055
Total	1	6	7	46	652	37	911	1,646	520	3,476	2,229	49	134	6,408	71	48	8,180
Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol																	
Refinery	0	20	20	0	99	0	0	99	1	70	14	0	0	85	0	6	210
Total	0	20	20	0	99	0	0	99	1	70	14	0	0	85	0	6	210
Unfinished Oils																	
Refinery																	
Naphthas and Lighter	3,541	478	4,019	18	3,315	146	1,423	4,902	954	7,457	4,515	176	65	13,167	457	5,930	28,475
Kerosene and Lighter Gas Oils	2,930	17	2,947	0	3,733	36	887	4,656	399	7,238	1,074	28	8	8,737	362	4,440	21,142
Heavy Gas Oils	7,596	400	7,996	41	3,687	223	2,565	6,516	1,198	11,230	6,161	451	183	19,223	1,575	11,702	47,012
Residuum	2,466	293	2,759	1	3,824	71	1,748	5,644	325	3,142	2,691	20	0	6,178	522	4,258	19,361
Total	16,533	1,188	17,721	60	14,559	476	6,623	21,718	2,866	29,067	14,441	675	256	47,305	2,916	26,330	115,990

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Motor Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	4,122	102	4,224	6	5,763	475	1,970	8,214	1,365	9,140	7,002	106	255	17,868	1,469	7,798	39,573
Bulk Terminal	339	1	340	4	161	1	103	269	101	105	1	1	0	208	0	515	1,332
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	63	2	124	189	50	0	0	0	0	50	0	0	239
Total	4,461	103	4,564	10	5,987	478	2,197	8,672	1,516	9,245	7,003	107	255	18,126	1,469	8,313	41,144
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	103	0	3	106	78	42	117	0	0	237	0	31	374
Total	0	0	0	0	103	0	3	106	78	42	117	0	0	237	0	31	374
Total Finished Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	4,932	209	5,141	73	6,461	1,305	4,267	12,106	1,647	8,451	5,199	558	195	16,050	1,518	7,558	42,373
Bulk Terminal	34,518	3,138	37,656	1,863	17,858	3,705	5,412	28,838	2,133	4,927	1,734	2,554	257	11,605	1,294	9,623	89,016
Pipeline	14,406	732	15,138	727	6,370	1,382	7,739	16,218	1,967	4,349	4,729	7,460	152	18,657	1,215	2,189	53,417
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total Finished Motor Gasoline	53,865	4,079	57,944	2,663	30,689	6,392	17,418	57,162	5,747	17,727	11,662	10,572	604	46,312	4,027	19,370	184,815
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,185	122	2,307	51	3,134	807	2,441	6,433	819	3,988	2,953	380	111	8,251	937	3,050	20,978
Bulk Terminal	17,140	1,425	18,565	914	9,092	2,020	3,348	15,374	1,065	2,624	684	1,248	151	5,772	801	4,978	45,490
Pipeline	6,915	325	7,240	382	3,344	857	4,455	9,038	1,148	1,842	2,087	2,948	71	8,096	781	1,266	26,421
Natural Gas Processing Plant	9	0	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9
Total	26,249	1,872	28,121	1,347	15,570	3,684	10,244	30,845	3,032	8,454	5,724	4,576	333	22,119	2,519	9,294	92,898
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline																	
Refinery	2,747	87	2,834	22	3,327	498	1,826	5,673	828	4,463	2,246	178	84	7,799	580	4,501	21,387
Bulk Terminal	17,371	1,713	19,084	949	8,742	1,685	2,060	13,436	1,068	2,303	1,050	1,306	106	5,833	493	4,645	43,491
Pipeline	7,491	407	7,898	345	3,026	525	3,284	7,180	819	2,507	2,642	4,512	81	10,561	434	923	26,996
Total	27,609	2,207	29,816	1,316	15,095	2,708	7,170	26,289	2,715	9,273	5,938	5,996	271	24,193	1,507	10,069	91,874
Gasohol																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	8
Bulk Terminal	7	0	7	0	24	0	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	35
Total	7	0	7	0	24	0	4	28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	43
Finished Aviation Gasoline																	
Refinery	13	0	13	0	112	0	46	158	35	444	132	0	0	611	26	221	1,029
Bulk Terminal	319	32	351	0	165	34	70	269	37	52	20	23	31	163	18	347	1,148
Pipeline	33	0	33	0	18	0	87	105	25	1	0	0	0	26	0	0	164
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	0	0	87	0	0	87
Total	365	32	397	0	295	34	203	532	184	497	152	23	31	887	44	568	2,428
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	109	28	137	0	401	48	342	791	255	916	416	174	222	1,983	235	817	3,963
Bulk Terminal	10	11	21	6	112	8	136	262	121	29	0	46	0	196	20	76	575
Pipeline	298	0	298	6	0	4	139	149	81	0	9	242	313	645	85	322	1,499
Total	417	39	456	12	513	60	617	1,202	457	945	425	462	535	2,824	340	1,215	6,037

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982
(Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel																	
Refinery	1,294	0	1,294	17	1,377	74	213	1,681	357	2,545	2,054	13	46	5,015	407	3,231	11,628
Bulk Terminal	5,009	135	5,144	54	2,985	299	637	3,975	261	1,257	84	36	30	1,668	192	2,008	12,987
Pipeline	2,628	86	2,714	127	723	161	1,515	2,526	1,002	1,087	405	1,497	53	4,044	163	745	10,192
Total	8,931	221	9,152	198	5,085	534	2,365	8,182	1,620	4,889	2,543	1,546	129	10,727	762	5,984	34,807
Kerosene																	
Refinery	97	58	155	0	818	36	220	1,074	65	659	531	10	35	1,300	16	134	2,679
Bulk Terminal	3,205	267	3,472	215	1,131	119	29	1,494	7	609	122	18	0	756	21	36	5,779
Pipeline	285	9	294	47	192	0	65	304	1	89	165	183	0	438	0	0	1,036
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	(s)	(s)	2	0	0	2
Total	3,587	334	3,921	262	2,141	155	314	2,872	75	1,357	818	211	35	2,496	37	170	9,496
Total Distillate Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	7,410	451	7,861	41	8,117	1,775	4,553	14,486	1,372	10,118	5,777	1,213	329	18,809	2,063	4,648	47,867
Bulk Terminal	46,991	2,184	49,175	1,239	12,623	3,798	4,855	22,515	1,244	4,068	1,468	1,293	121	8,194	800	4,792	85,476
Pipeline	6,575	248	6,823	690	2,504	832	4,516	8,542	592	2,169	1,906	3,984	166	8,817	607	754	25,543
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total Distillate Fuel Oil	60,976	2,883	63,859	1,970	23,244	6,405	13,925	45,544	3,209	16,355	9,151	6,490	616	35,821	3,470	10,194	158,887
Dist. Fuel Oils Less No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	7,410	444	7,854	41	8,092	1,775	4,553	14,461	1,310	9,815	5,559	1,181	265	18,130	2,060	4,598	47,103
Bulk Terminal	45,932	2,180	48,112	1,226	12,369	3,771	4,855	22,221	1,244	4,068	1,376	1,292	121	8,101	800	4,762	83,996
Pipeline	6,575	248	6,823	690	2,504	832	4,516	8,542	592	2,169	1,906	3,984	166	8,817	607	754	25,543
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Total	59,917	2,872	62,789	1,957	22,965	6,378	13,925	45,225	3,147	16,052	8,841	6,457	552	35,049	3,467	10,114	156,643
No. 4 Fuel Oil																	
Refinery	0	7	7	0	25	0	0	25	62	303	218	32	64	679	3	50	764
Bulk Terminal	1,059	4	1,063	13	254	27	0	294	0	0	92	1	0	93	0	30	1,480
Total	1,059	11	1,070	13	279	27	0	319	62	303	310	33	64	772	3	80	2,244
Residual Fuel Oils																	
Refinery	2,572	124	2,696	77	2,399	336	310	3,122	344	4,645	4,204	371	91	9,655	443	6,041	21,957
Bulk Terminal	20,161	234	20,395	301	891	136	838	2,166	59	1,794	3,983	98	0	5,934	0	2,306	30,801
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	22,733	358	23,091	378	3,290	472	1,148	5,288	403	6,440	8,187	469	91	15,590	443	8,364	52,776
Naphtha < 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	157	0	157	0	55	0	49	104	155	1,084	388	9	0	1,636	0	281	2,178
Total	157	0	157	0	55	0	49	104	155	1,084	388	9	0	1,636	0	281	2,178
Other Oils > 400 Deg. Petro. Feedstock																	
Refinery	7	117	124	0	142	0	1	143	136	1,265	340	16	0	1,757	0	102	2,126
Total	7	117	124	0	142	0	1	143	136	1,265	340	16	0	1,757	0	102	2,126
Special Naphthas																	
Refinery	22	29	51	0	175	0	172	347	32	1,273	99	105	0	1,509	8	275	2,190
Bulk Terminal	765	21	786	35	156	14	0	205	0	0	0	27	0	27	0	38	1,056
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	0	0	197	0	0	197
Total	787	50	837	35	331	14	172	552	229	1,273	99	132	0	1,733	8	313	3,443

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 24. Stocks of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by PAD District, August 31, 1982 (Thousands of Barrels) (continued)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appalachian #1	Total	Appalachian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
Lubricants																	
Refinery																	
Bright Stock	105	373	478	0	47	0	39	86	0	284	97	0	0	381	8	50	1,003
Neutral	585	390	975	0	568	0	471	1,039	0	1,860	1,131	53	0	3,044	70	594	5,722
Other	700	164	864	0	157	0	155	312	31	2,352	244	154	0	2,781	7	108	4,072
Bulk Terminals	843	229	1,072	16	502	19	78	615	46	19	179	62	4	310	1	635	2,633
Total	2,233	1,156	3,389	16	1,274	19	743	2,052	77	4,515	1,651	269	4	6,516	86	1,387	13,430
Wax, Microcrystalline																	
Refinery	0	41	41	0	0	0	17	17	23	27	10	1	0	61	0	0	119
Total	0	41	41	0	0	0	17	17	23	27	10	1	0	61	0	0	119
Wax, Crystalline—Fully Refined																	
Refinery	10	29	39	0	40	0	25	65	0	68	156	0	0	224	6	43	377
Total	10	29	39	0	40	0	25	65	0	68	156	0	0	224	6	43	377
Wax, Crystalline—Other																	
Refinery	5	70	75	0	1	0	4	5	0	149	0	0	0	149	0	26	255
Total	5	70	75	0	1	0	4	5	0	149	0	0	0	149	0	26	255
Petroleum Coke																	
Refinery	959	0	959	0	580	178	673	1,431	0	142	434	192	0	768	546	1,736	5,440
Total	959	0	959	0	580	178	673	1,431	0	142	434	192	0	768	546	1,736	5,440
Asphalt																	
Refinery	1,694	178	1,872	258	1,873	1,150	1,166	4,447	465	433	787	874	107	2,666	1,688	1,793	12,466
Bulk Terminal	2,149	341	2,490	135	1,015	454	212	1,816	0	0	131	100	0	231	0	389	4,926
Total	3,843	519	4,362	393	2,888	1,604	1,378	6,263	465	433	918	974	107	2,897	1,688	2,182	17,392
Road Oil																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	21	0	3	24	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	37	67
Total	0	0	0	0	21	0	3	24	0	0	0	2	0	2	4	37	67
Miscellaneous Products																	
Refinery	429	39	468	1	85	15	15	116	89	587	264	78	0	1,018	0	282	1,884
Bulk Terminal	30	0	30	0	19	3	3	25	0	98	12	20	0	130	0	90	275
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	33	48	0	0	0	81	0	0	81
Natural Gas Processing Plant	0	0	0	0	3	0	(s)	3	50	1,246	1	29	(s)	1,327	1	0	1,331
Total	459	39	498	1	107	18	18	144	172	1,979	277	127	(s)	2,556	1	372	3,571
Total Stocks, All Oils	—	—	215,698	—	—	—	—	272,024	—	—	—	—	—	716,985	29,687	173,034	1,407,429

1 Crude oil data are not collected by refinery district.
2 Includes 33861 thousands of barrels of domestic crude oil.
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.
— Not Applicable.

Table 25. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker, and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to				From III to				From IV to			From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	IV	V	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	1,197	0	0	0	0	0	2,913	0	14,663
Petroleum Products	7,253	517	0	2,384	5,102	2,450	0	79,861	24,958	0	2,023	1,403	159	1,196	21	0	99
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	0	0	363	0	0	0	1,035	0	0	370	22	0	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	19	0	745	1,709	77	0	1,967	4,345	0	0	43	137	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	5,180	0	0	1,060	1,755	1,495	0	45,081	11,902	0	918	599	0	789	0	0	0
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,917	0	0	390	1,052	891	0	18,391	6,884	0	519	398	0	527	0	0	0
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	2,263	0	0	670	703	604	0	26,690	5,018	0	399	201	0	262	0	0	0
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	26	0	496	231	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	139	0	0	0	68	0	0	392	50	0	203	20	0	72	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	113	0	0	102	54	659	0	8,399	1,944	0	205	4	0	83	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	20	0	0	0	436	252	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,753	0	0	169	518	193	0	17,001	3,064	0	387	367	0	252	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,753	0	0	169	518	193	0	16,882	3,064	0	387	367	0	252	0	0	0
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	315	0	106	495	0	0	3,518	384	0	165	0	0	0	21	0	5
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock	50	30	0	20	34	0	0	147	91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	10	0	0	0	275	65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	145	0	62	30	0	0	498	267	0	145	0	0	0	0	0	54
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	90	0	0	0	228	441	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	76	0	0	103	103	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40
Total All Products	7,253	517	0	2,384	5,102	2,450	0	80,276	26,155	0	2,023	1,403	159	1,196	2,934	0	14,762

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 26. Movements of Petroleum Products by Pipeline Between PAD Districts, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to	From II to			From III to				From IV to		
	II	I	III	IV	I	II	IV	V	II	III	V
Natural Gasoline and Isopentane	0	0	363	0	0	1,035	0	0	370	22	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	745	1,709	77	1,854	4,345	0	0	43	137	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	749	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	3,891	849	1,755	1,495	35,033	10,992	0	918	599	0	789
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	2,174	337	1,052	891	14,414	6,392	0	519	398	0	527
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	1,717	512	703	604	20,619	4,600	0	399	201	0	262
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	26	0	185	0	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	0	0	68	0	313	50	0	203	20	0	72
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	29	76	54	659	5,592	1,817	0	205	4	0	83
Kerosene	0	0	0	0	205	252	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	1,080	151	518	193	14,160	2,733	0	387	367	0	252
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	1,080	151	518	193	14,160	2,733	0	387	367	0	252
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	0	0	0	0	80	0	0	0	0	0
Total	5,000	1,821	4,467	2,450	57,157	22,242	0	1,713	1,403	159	1,196

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 27. Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982 (Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	From I to			From II to			From III to						From V to		
	II	III	V	I	III	V	I	New Eng	Cent Atl	Low Atl	II	V	I	II	III
Crude Oil	0	0	0	0	0	0	415	0	415	0	1,197	0	2,913	0	14,663
Petroleum Products	2,253	517	0	563	635	0	22,704	1,230	5,633	15,841	2,716	310	21	0	99
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	0	19	0	0	0	0	113	0	0	113	0	0	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	8	0	0	0	0	0	1,320	0	1,320	0	31	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	1,289	0	0	211	0	0	10,048	154	1,322	8,572	910	0	0	0	0
Finshed Aviation Gasoline	0	0	0	0	0	0	496	33	34	429	46	0	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	139	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	79	0	0	0	0	0
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	84	0	0	26	0	0	2,807	597	212	1,998	127	0	0	0	0
Kerosene	10	0	0	20	0	0	231	113	94	24	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	673	0	0	18	0	0	2,841	78	593	2,170	331	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	0	315	0	106	495	0	3,518	216	1,336	1,966	384	165	21	0	5
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feed. Use	50	30	0	20	34	0	147	0	84	63	91	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	0	0	0	10	0	0	275	24	167	84	65	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	0	145	0	62	30	0	498	6	384	108	267	145	0	0	54
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	0	0	0	90	0	0	228	0	8	220	441	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	0	8	0	0	76	0	103	9	79	15	23	0	0	0	40
Total	2,253	517	0	563	635	0	23,119	1,230	6,048	15,841	3,913	310	2,934	0	14,762

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 28. Net Movements of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products by Pipeline, Tanker and Barge Between PAD Districts, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	P.A.D. District I			P.A.D. District II			P.A.D. District III			P.A.D. District IV			P.A.D. District V		
	Receipts into PADD I	Shipments from PADD I	Net Receipts PADD I	Receipts into PADD II	Shipments from PADD II	Net Receipts PADD II	Receipts into PADD III	Shipments from PADD III	Net Receipts PADD III	Receipts into PADD IV	Shipments from PADD IV	Net Receipts PADD IV	Receipts into PADD V	Shipments from PADD V	Net Receipts PADD V
Crude Oil	3,328	0	3,328	1,197	0	1,197	14,663	1,612	13,051	0	0	0	0	17,576	-17,576
Petroleum Products	82,266	7,770	74,496	33,614	9,936	23,678	5,877	106,842	-100,965	2,450	2,758	-308	3,219	120	3,099
Natural Gasoline	0	0	0	1,405	363	1,042	385	1,035	-650	0	392	-392	0	0	0
Unfractionated Stream	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Plant Condensate	0	0	0	4	0	4	0	4	-4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liquefied Petroleum Gases	2,712	19	2,693	4,388	2,531	1,857	1,865	6,312	-4,447	77	180	-103	0	0	0
Unfinished Oils	1,320	8	1,312	39	0	39	0	1,351	-1,351	0	0	0	0	0	0
Motor Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	749	0	749	0	749	-749	0	0	0	0	0	0
Aviation Gasoline Blending Components	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Motor Gasoline	46,141	5,180	40,961	17,681	4,310	13,371	1,755	57,901	-56,146	1,495	1,388	107	1,707	0	1,707
Finished Leaded Motor Gasoline	18,781	2,917	15,864	10,199	2,333	7,866	1,052	25,794	-24,742	891	925	-34	1,046	0	1,046
Finished Unleaded Motor Gasoline	27,360	2,263	25,097	7,482	1,977	5,505	703	32,107	-31,404	604	463	141	661	0	661
Gasohol	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Finished Aviation Gasoline	496	0	496	231	26	205	0	727	-727	26	0	26	0	0	0
Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel	392	139	253	209	68	141	68	645	-577	0	92	-92	275	0	275
Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel	8,501	113	8,388	2,061	815	1,246	54	10,548	-10,494	659	87	572	288	0	288
Kerosene	456	10	446	262	20	242	0	688	-688	0	0	0	0	0	0
Distillate Fuel Oil	17,170	1,753	15,417	5,184	880	4,304	518	20,452	-19,934	193	619	-426	639	0	639
Distillate Fuel Oil Less No. 4	17,051	1,753	15,298	5,184	880	4,304	518	20,333	-19,815	193	619	-426	639	0	639
No. 4 Fuel Oil	119	0	119	0	0	0	0	119	-119	0	0	0	0	0	0
Residual Fuel Oil	3,645	315	3,330	384	601	-217	815	4,067	-3,252	0	0	0	165	26	139
Naphtha and Other Oils for Petro. Feedstock Use	167	80	87	141	54	87	64	238	-174	0	0	0	0	0	0
Special Naphthas	285	0	285	65	10	55	0	340	-340	0	0	0	0	0	0
Lubricants	560	145	415	267	92	175	229	910	-681	0	0	0	145	54	91
Wax	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Asphalt and Road Oil	318	0	318	441	90	351	0	669	-669	0	0	0	0	0	0
Miscellaneous Products	103	8	95	103	76	27	124	206	-82	0	0	0	0	40	-40
Total All Products	85,594	7,770	77,824	34,811	9,936	24,875	20,540	108,454	-87,914	2,450	2,758	-308	3,219	17,696	-14,477

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.

Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 23. Production of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil	0	4	4	0	-2	0	0	-2	39	270	-227	62	217	361	16	102	481
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	257	51	0	0	308	0	0	312
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	5	11	0	0	0	0	11	16	0	32
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	13	51	1	217	290	0	28	318
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	20	0	5	25
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	0	0	0	0	-7	0	0	-7	0	0	-329	61	0	-268	0	69	-206
Residual Fuel Oil	3,400	232	3,632	13	1,498	302	557	2,370	691	7,046	6,974	500	68	15,279	281	9,667	31,229
0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur	412	32	444	0	49	0	0	49	125	546	31	102	9	813	-1	275	1,580
0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur	625	1	626	0	41	0	139	180	24	111	32	108	0	275	109	1,217	2,407
0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur	1,560	0	1,560	13	479	0	333	825	433	1,976	1,202	182	7	3,800	77	1,387	7,649
1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur	282	199	481	0	660	139	58	857	103	402	1,020	0	52	1,577	67	6,253	9,235
Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur	521	0	521	0	269	163	27	459	6	4,011	4,689	108	0	8,814	29	535	10,358

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Source: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 30. Stocks of No.4 Fuel Oil and Residual Fuel Oil By Sulfur Content, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Commodity	PAD District I			PAD District II					PAD District III						PAD Dist. IV	PAD Dist. V	United States
	East Coast	Appala-chian #1	Total	Appala-chian #2	Ind., Ill., Ky.	Minn., Wisc., Daks.	Okla., Kans., Mo.	Total	Texas Inland	Texas Gulf Coast	La. Gulf Coast	No. La., Ark.	New Mexico	Total	Rocky Mt.	West Coast	
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	7	7	0	2	0	0	2	0	69	83	3	0	155	0	0	164
Bulk Terminal	391	0	391	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	392
Total	391	7	398	0	2	0	0	2	0	69	83	4	0	156	0	0	556
No.4 Fuel Oil – 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	6	17	0	1	0	0	18	3	9	36
Bulk Terminal	27	0	27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	27
Total	27	0	27	0	6	0	0	6	17	0	1	0	0	18	3	9	63
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	17	0	0	17	38	234	76	3	64	415	0	19	451
Bulk Terminal	241	0	241	0	253	27	0	280	0	0	92	0	0	92	0	0	613
Total	241	0	241	0	270	27	0	297	38	234	168	3	64	507	0	19	1,064
No. 4 Fuel Oil – 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	3	10
Bulk Terminal	353	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	30	383
Total	353	0	353	0	0	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	7	0	33	393
No.4 Fuel Oil – Greater Than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	58	26	0	84	0	19	103
Bulk Terminal	47	4	51	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
Total	47	4	51	13	1	0	0	14	0	0	58	26	0	84	0	19	168
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.00 to 0.30% Sulfur																	
Refinery	0	28	28	0	24	0	6	30	109	240	26	21	29	425	88	596	1,167
Bulk Terminal	2,958	0	2,958	0	23	0	0	23	0	0	1,663	7	0	1,670	0	19	4,670
Total	2,958	28	2,986	0	47	0	6	53	109	240	1,689	28	29	2,095	88	615	5,837
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.31 to 0.50% Sulfur																	
Refinery	542	4	546	0	234	3	10	247	7	421	23	124	0	575	28	1,025	2,421
Bulk Terminal	1,538	0	1,538	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	1,540
Total	2,080	4	2,084	0	234	3	10	247	7	421	25	124	0	577	28	1,025	3,961
Residual Fuel Oil – 0.51 to 1.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	1,116	0	1,116	77	722	0	153	952	183	1,306	1,497	145	2	3,133	10	546	5,757
Bulk Terminal	4,076	83	4,159	257	431	10	131	829	59	632	180	0	0	871	0	240	6,099
Total	5,192	83	5,275	334	1,153	10	284	1,781	242	1,938	1,677	145	2	4,004	10	786	11,856
Residual Fuel Oil – 1.01 to 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	503	92	595	0	640	196	134	970	35	241	534	0	60	870	82	3,469	5,986
Bulk Terminal	2,195	135	2,330	44	338	75	580	1,037	0	136	410	0	0	546	0	1,489	5,402
Total	2,698	227	2,925	44	978	271	714	2,007	35	377	944	0	60	1,416	82	4,958	11,388
Residual Fuel Oil – Greater than 2.00% Sulfur																	
Refinery	411	0	411	0	779	137	7	923	10	2,437	2,124	81	0	4,652	235	405	6,626
Bulk Terminal	9,394	16	9,410	0	99	51	127	277	0	1,026	1,728	91	0	2,845	0	558	13,090
Total	9,805	16	9,821	0	878	188	134	1,200	10	3,463	3,852	172	0	7,497	235	963	19,716
Residual Fuel Oil – Sulfur Content Not Specified																	
Pipeline	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18
Total	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	17	18

Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 31. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by Country of Origin, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

Country	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
Arab OPEC							
Algeria	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	1,691
Kuwait	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Qatar	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Saudi Arabia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
United Arab Emirates	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Subtotal Arab OPEC	1,691	0	0	0	0	0	1,691
Other OPEC							
Ecuador	3	0	0	313	0	0	316
Gabon	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Indonesia	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
Iran	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Nigeria	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Venezuela	208	0	631	0	1,537	0	2,377
Subtotal Other OPEC	211	5	631	313	1,537	0	2,697
Other							
Angola	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Australia	0	220	0	0	0	0	220
Bahamas	222	0	0	229	998	0	1,449
Bolivia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Brazil	679	0	0	0	0	0	679
Brunei	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Canada	37	0	628	2	9	0	676
Egypt	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
France	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ghana	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Liberia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Malaysia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mexico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Netherlands	0	0	0	0	345	0	345
Netherlands Antilles	0	0	0	0	0	(s)	(s)
Norway	0	0	0	0	3,379	0	3,379
People's Republic of China	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Peru	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Puerto Rico	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Romania	0	0	0	0	50	0	50
Spain	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Trinidad	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tunisia	0	0	0	194	0	0	194
United Kingdom	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Virgin Islands	0	396	1,292	625	858	0	3,171
Yugoslavia	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Zaire	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Other Western Hemisphere	0	228	146	0	270	0	644
Other Eastern Hemisphere	607	114	0	176	0	0	897
Subtotal Other	1,545	957	2,065	1,227	5,910	(s)	11,703
Other							
Total Imports	3,447	962	2,696	1,540	7,447	(s)	16,091

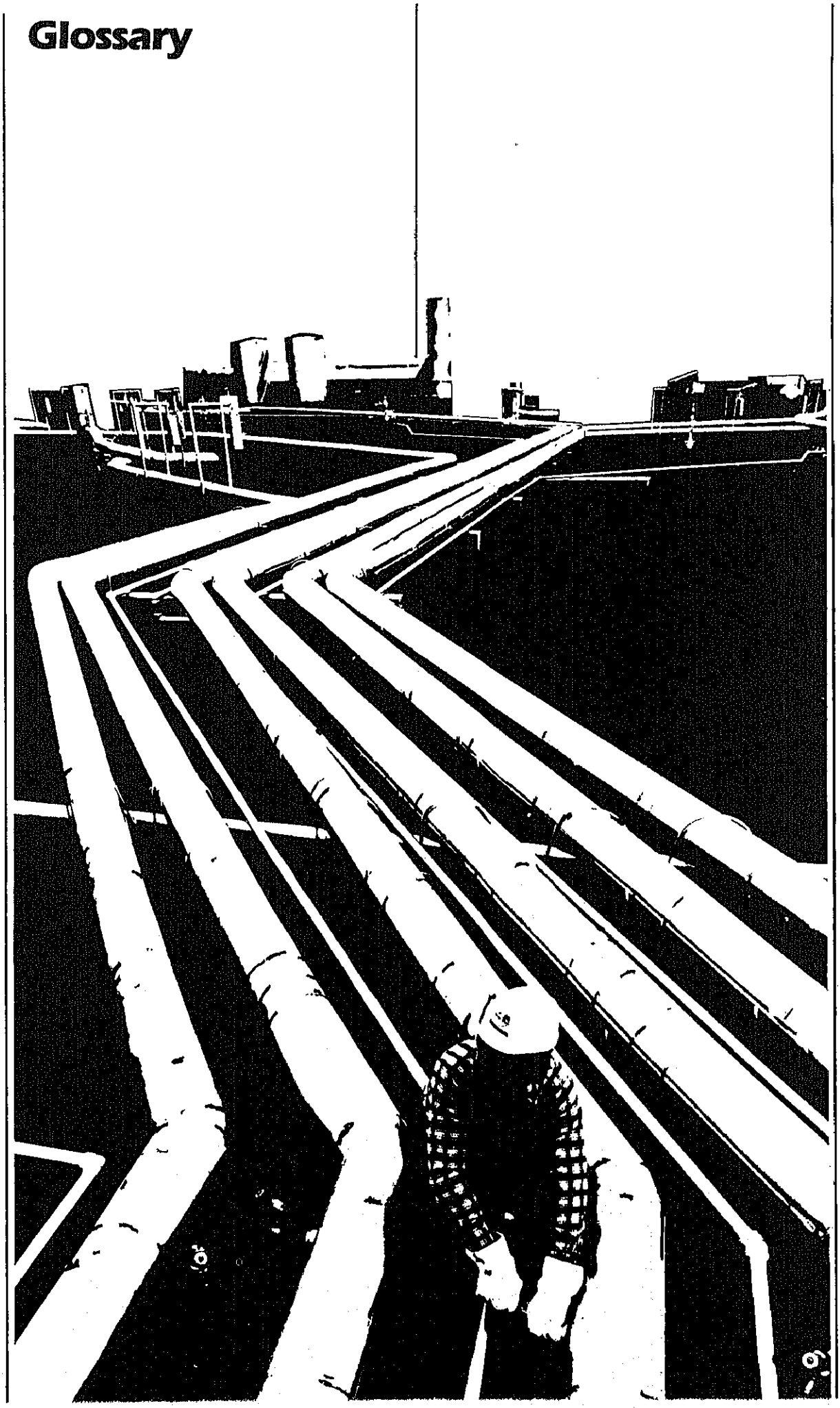
(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Table 32. Imports of Residual Fuel Oil by Sulfur Content by State of Entry, August 1982
(Thousands of Barrels)

State	Residual Fuel Oil						
	0.00 to 0.30%	0.31 to 0.50%	0.51 to 1.00%	1.01 to 2.00%	Greater Than 2.00%	Not Specified	Total
PAD District I	**2,767**	**843**	**1,859**	**1,361**	**5,896**	**0**	**12,725**
Delaware	0	0	0	0	215	0	215
Florida	0	0	293	190	1,884	0	2,367
Georgia	0	0	0	0	63	0	63
Maine	0	0	0	0	410	0	410
Maryland	0	0	104	72	101	0	277
Massachusetts	0	0	0	123	887	0	1,010
New Jersey	1,001	230	255	0	820	0	2,307
New York	1,558	470	906	471	203	0	3,608
North Carolina	0	0	0	0	333	0	333
Pennsylvania	202	143	0	398	83	0	827
South Carolina	5	0	0	107	228	0	340
Virginia	0	0	300	0	669	0	969
PAD District II	**0**	**0**	**200**	**2**	**9**	**0**	**211**
Illinois	0	0	46	0	0	0	46
Michigan	0	0	106	0	0	0	106
North Dakota	0	0	0	2	9	0	11
Ohio	0	0	48	0	0	0	48
PAD District III	**680**	**0**	**631**	**0**	**1,542**	**0**	**2,853**
Louisiana	475	0	144	0	1,197	0	1,817
Texas	204	0	487	0	345	0	1,036
PAD District IV	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**
PAD District V	**(s)**	**119**	**6**	**176**	**0**	**(s)**	**302**
Hawaii	(s)	119	0	176	0	0	295
Washington	0	0	6	0	0	0	6
All PAD Districts	**3,447**	**962**	**2,696**	**1,540**	**7,447**	**(s)**	**16,091**

(s) Less than 500 barrels.
Note: Total may not equal sum of components due to independent rounding.
Sources: See Explanatory Notes on Data Collection and Estimation.

Glossary



Glossary

Definitions of Petroleum Products and Other Terms

Alcohol. The family name of a group of organic chemical compounds composed of carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen. The series of molecules vary in chain length and are composed of a hydrocarbon plus a hydroxyl group, CH-(CH)n-OH. "Alcohol" includes ethanol and methanol.

Asphalt. A dark-brown-to-black cement-like material, containing bitumens as the predominant constituents, obtained by petroleum processing. The definition includes crude asphalt as well as the following finished products: cements, fluxes, the asphalt content of emulsions (exclusive of water), and petroleum distillates blended with asphalt to make cutback asphalts. The conversion factor is 5.5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

ASTM. The acronym for the American Society for Testing and Materials.

Aviation Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range which will be used for blending or compounding into finished aviation gasoline.

Aviation Gasoline (Finished). All special grades of gasoline for use in aviation reciprocating engines, as given in ASTM Specification D 910 and Military Specification MIL-G-5572.

Barrel. A volumetric unit of measure for crude oil and petroleum products equivalent to 42 U.S. gallons. This measure is used in most statistical reports. Factors for converting petroleum coke, asphalt, and wax to barrels are given in the definitions for these products.

Butane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_{10}. It is extracted from natural gas or refinery gas streams. Butane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Association Specification for commercial butane.

- Normal Butane—A saturated straight-chain hydrocarbon of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 31.1° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent or more normal butane.

- Other Butanes—All butanes not included as normal butane or isobutane.

Butane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures consisting exclusively of butane and propane that conform to ASTM Specification D1835 and Gas Processors Specification for commercial butane-propane. They are extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Butylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_4H_8, recovered from refinery processes. It is reported in the "Butane" category.

Coal. A generic term applied to carbonaceous rocks that were formed by the partial or complete decomposition of vegetation. These stratified carbonaceous rocks are either solid or brittle and are highly combustible. Includes lignite, bituminous coal, and anthracite which conform to ASTM Specification D 388.

Crude Oil (including Lease Condensate). A mixture of hydrocarbons that existed in liquid phase in underground reservoirs and remains liquid at atmospheric pressure after passing through surface separating facilities. Lease condensate is included. Drips are also included, but topped crude (residual) oil and other unfinished oils are excluded. Liquids produced at natural gas processing plants and mixed with crude oil are likewise excluded where identifiable. Crude oil is considered as either domestic or foreign, according to the following:

- Domestic—Crude oil produced in the United States or from its outer continental shelf as defined in 43 U.S.C. 1331. Hydrocarbons such as shale oil and tar sand oil are included.

- Foreign—Crude oil produced outside the United States. Imported Athabasca hydrocarbons are included.

Distillate Fuel Oil. A general classification for one of the petroleum fractions produced in conventional distillation operations. It is used primarily for space heating, on- and-off-highway diesel engine fuel (including railroad engine fuel and fuel for agricultural machinery), and electric power generation. Included are products known as No. 1 and No. 2 heating oils, No. 1 and No. 2 diesel fuel oils, and No. 4 fuel oil.

- No. 1 Fuel Oil—A light distillate fuel oil intended for vaporizing pot-type burners. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade maximum distillation temperatures of 400° F. at the 10-percent point and 550° F. at the 90-percent point, and kinematic viscosities between 1.4 and 2.2 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 2 Fuel Oil—A distillate fuel oil for domestic heating for use in atomizing-type burners or for moderate capacity commercial-industrial burner units. ASTM Specification D 396 specifies for this grade temperatures at the 90-percent point between 540° and 640° F., and kinematic viscosities between 2.0 and 3.6 centistokes at 100° F.

- No. 1 and No. 2 Diesel Fuel Oils—Distillate fuel oils used in compression-ignition engines, as given by ASTM Specification D 975:

  1. No. 1-D—A volatile distillate fuel oil in the 400° to 550° F. boiling range for engines in service requiring frequent speed and load changes. Type C-B diesel fuel, which is used for city buses and similar operations, is included.

  2. No. 2-D—A distillate fuel oil of lower volatility in the 540° to 640° F. boiling range for engines in industrial and heavy mobile service. Type R-R diesel fuel for railroad compression-ignition engines and Type T-T for diesel-engine trucks are included.

- No. 4 Fuel Oil—A fuel oil for commercial burner installations not equipped with preheating facilities. It is used extensively in industrial plants. This grade is a blend of distillate fuel oil and residual fuel oil stocks that conforms to ASTM Specification D 396 or Federal Specification VV-F-815C; its kinematic viscosity is between 5.8 and 26.4 centistokes at 100° F. Also included is No. 4-D, a fuel oil for low- and medium-speed diesel engines that conforms to ASTM Specification D 975.

Eastern Hemisphere. That half of the earth east of the Atlantic Ocean which includes Europe, Asia, Africa, and Australia. The Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone is in this hemisphere.

Electric Energy (Purchased). Electricity purchased for refinery operations that is not produced within the refinery complex.

Ethane. A normally gaseous paraffinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_6, extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. "Ethane" includes any product containing 90 percent liquid volume or more ethane.

Ethane-Propane Mixtures. Mixtures of ethane and propane in which neither component is 90 percent or more of the liquid volume. It is extracted for natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Ethylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_2H_4, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Ethane" category.

Field Production. Represents crude oil production on leases, natural gas liquids production at natural gas processing plants, and new supply of other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Gas Well Gas. Natural gas produced from gas wells. Such gas may be either associated gas or non-associated gas.

- Associated Gas—Free natural gas in immediate contact, but not in solution, with crude oil in the reservoir.

- Non-Associated Gas—Free natural gas not in contact with, nor dissolved in, crude oil in the reservoir.

Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel. The amount of foreign crude oil burned as a fuel oil, usually as residual fuel oil, without being processed as such. "Imported crude oil burned as fuel" includes lease condensate and liquid hydrocarbons produced from tar sand oil, gilsonite, and oil shale.

Isobutane. A saturated branch-chain isomer of butane. It is a colorless paraffinic gas that boils at a temperature of 10.9° F. This classification includes mixtures of gases that contain 80 percent liquid volume or more isobutane. It is extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams.

Isopentane. A saturated branch-chain hydrocarbon, C_5H_{12}, obtained by fractionation of natural gasoline or isomerization of normal pentane.

Kerosene. A petroleum distillate that boils at a temperature between 300° and 550° F., that has a flash point higher than 100° F. by ASTM Method D 56, that has a gravity range from 40° to 46° API, and that has a burning point in the range of 150° to 175° F. It is a clean-burning product suitable for use as an illuminant when burned in wick lamps. Includes grades of kerosene called range oil having properties similar to No. 1 fuel oil, but with a gravity of about 43° API and having a maximum end-point of 625° F. Kerosene is used in space heaters, cook stoves, and water heaters.

Kerosene-Type Jet Fuel. A quality kerosene product with an average gravity of 40.7° API, a 10-percent distillation temperature of 400° F., and an end-point of 572° F. It is covered by ASTM Specification D 1655 and Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-5 and JP-8). It is used primarily for commercial turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines.

Lease Condensate. A natural gas liquid recovered from gas well gas (associated and non-associated) in lease separators or natural gas field facilities. Lease condensate consists primarily of pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons.

Lease Separator. A surface facility used for separating casinghead gas from produced crude oil and water and separating gas from that portion of associated gas and non-associated gas that liquefies at the temperature and pressure conditions of the separator.

Liquefied Petroleum Gases (LPG). Propane, propylene, butanes, butylene, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane produced at refineries or natural gas processing plants, including plants that fractionate raw natural gas plant liquids. Formerly called "Liquefied Gases."

Liquefied Refinery Gases (LRG). Liquefied petroleum gases fractionated from refinery or still gases. Through compression and/or refrigeration they are retained in the liquid state. The reported categories are ethane and/or ethylene, propane and/or propylene, butane and/or butylene, butane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. Excludes still gases used for chemical or rubber manufacture which are reported as petrochemical feedstocks and also excludes liquefied gases ready for blending into gasoline which are reported as gasoline blending components. Liquefied refinery gases are reported for use as petrochemical feedstocks, other uses, or both.

Lubricants. A substance used to reduce friction between bearing surfaces. Petroleum lubricants may be produced either from distillates or residues. Other substances may be added to impart or improve certain required properties. "Lubricants" includes all grades of lubricating oils from spindle oil to cylinder oil and those used in greases. The three categories reported are:

- Bright Stock—A refined, high viscosity lubricating oil base stock that is usually made from a residuum by a treatment such as deasphalting, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Neutral—A distillate lubricating oil base stock with a viscosity that is usually not above 550 Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS) at 100° F. It is prepared by a treatment such as hydrofining, acid treatment, or solvent extraction.
- Other—A lubricating oil base stock used in finished lubricating oils and greases, including black, coastal, and red oils.

Miscellaneous Products. Includes all finished products not classified elsewhere. "Miscellaneous products" include petrolatum, absorption oils, ram-jet fuel, petroleum rocket fuels, synthetic natural gas feedstocks, and other finished products.

Motor Gasoline Blending Components. Finished components in the gasoline range that will be used for blending or compounding into finished motor gasoline. Pool gasoline is included in this category.

Motor Gasoline (Finished). A complex mixture of relatively volatile hydrocarbons, with or without small quantities of additives, that have been blended to form a fuel suitable for use in spark-ignition

engines. Specifications for motor gasoline, as given in ASTM Specification D 439 or Federal Specification VV-G-1690B, include a boiling range of 122° to 158° F. at the 10-percent point to 365° to 374° F. at the 90-percent point and a Reid vapor pressure range from 9 to 15 psi. "Motor gasoline" includes finished leaded gasoline, finished unleaded gasoline, and gasohol. Blendstock is excluded until blending has been completed. Alcohol that is to be used in the blending of gasohol is also excluded.

- Finished Leaded Gasoline—Contains more than 0.05 grams of lead per gallon or more than 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. The actual lead content of any given gallon, however, may vary as a function of the size of the producer and company according to specific Environmental Protection Agency waiver provisions. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Finished Unleaded Gasoline—Contains up to 0.05 grams of lead per gallon and 0.005 grams of phosphorus per gallon. Premium and regular grades are included, depending on the octane rating.

- Gasohol—A blend of alcohol and finished motor gasoline that is no more than 90 percent of finished motor gasoline (leaded or unleaded as described above) and no less than 10 percent or more alcohol (ethanol or methanol).

Motor Gasoline (Total). Includes finished leaded motor gasoline, finished unleaded motor gasoline, motor gasoline blending components, and gasohol.

Naphtha-Type Jet Fuel. A fuel in the heavy naphtha boiling range with an average gravity of 52.8° API and 20 to 90 percent distillation temperatures of 290° to 470° F., meeting Military Specification MIL-T-5624L (Grade JP-4). JP-4 is used for turbojet and turboprop aircraft engines, primarily by the military. This category excludes ram-jet and petroleum rocket fuels, which are included in the "Miscellaneous Products" category.

Natural Gas. A mixture of hydrocarbons and small quantities of various nonhydrocarbons existing in the gaseous phase or in solution with crude oil in underground reservoirs.

Natural Gas Field Facility. A field facility designed to process natural gas produced from more than one lease for the purpose of recovering condensate from a stream of natural gas; however, some field facilities are designed to recover propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc., and to control the quality of natural gas to be marketed.

Natural Gas Plant Liquids. Natural gas liquids recovered from natural gas in gas processing plants, and in some situations, from natural gas field facilities. Natural gas liquids extracted by fractionators are also included. These liquids are defined according to the published specifications of the Gas Processors Association and the American Society for Testing and Materials, and are classified as follows: Ethane, propane, ethane-propane mix, isobutane, butane, butane-propane mix, isopentane, natural gasoline, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, and other products from natural gas processing plants (i.e., products meeting the standards of finished petroleum products produced at natural gas processing plants, such as finished motor gasoline, finished aviation gasoline, special naphthas, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, and miscellaneous products).

Natural Gas Processing Plant. A facility designed to recover natural gas liquids from a stream of natural gas that may or may not have been processed through lease separators or natural gas field facilities. The facility also controls the quality of natural gas to be marketed. Cycling plants are classified as gas processing plants.

Natural Gasoline. A mixture of hydrocarbons, mostly pentanes and heavier, extracted from natural gas, that meets vapor pressure, end-point, and other specifications for natural gasoline set by the Gas Producers Association.

OPEC. The acronym for the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, oil-producing and-exporting countries that have organized for the purpose of negotiating with oil companies on matters of oil production, prices, and future concession rights. Current members are Algeria,, Ecuador, Gabon, Indonesia, Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Libya, Nigeria, Qatar, Saudi Arabia, United Arab Emirates, and Venezuela.

Operable Distillation Capacity. The maximum amount of input that can be processed by a crude oil distillation unit in a 24-hour period, making allowances for processing limitations due to types and

grades of inputs, limitations of downstream facilities, scheduled and unscheduled downtimes, and environmental constraints. Includes any shutdown capacity that could be placed in operation within 90 days.

Other Hydrocarbons. Materials received by a refinery and consumed as raw materials. Includes hydrogen, coal, tar derivatives, gilsonite, and natural gas received by the refinery for reforming into hydrogen. Natural gas to be used as fuel is excluded.

Petrochemical Feedstocks. Chemical feedstocks derived from petroleum, principally for the manufacture of synthetic rubber and a variety of plastics. The categories reported are "Naphtha-less than 400° F. end-point" and "Other oils over 400° F. end-point."

- Naphtha less than 400° F. end-point—A naphtha with an end point of less than 400° F. and that is reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

- Other oils over 400° F. end-point—Oils with an end point over 400° F. and that are reported as used as a petrochemical feedstock.

Petroleum Coke. A residue, the final product of the condensation process in cracking. This product is reported as marketable coke or catalyst coke. The conversion factor is 5 42-gallon barrels per short ton.

- Marketable Coke—Those grades of coke that are produced in delayed or fluid cokers and which may be recovered as relatively pure carbon. This "green" coke may be sold or further purified by calcining.

- Catalyst Coke—In many catalytic operations (i.e., catalytic cracking) carbon is deposited on the catalyst, thus deactivating the catalyst. The catalyst is reactivated by burning off the carbon, which is used as fuel in the refinery process. This carbon or coke is not recoverable in a concentrated form.

Petroleum Products. Petroleum products are obtained from the processing of crude oil (including lease condensate), natural gas, and other hydrocarbon compounds. Petroleum products include unfinished oils, natural gasoline and isopentane, plant condensate, unfractionated stream, ethane, liquefied petroleum gases, aviation gasoline, motor gasoline, naphtha-type jet fuel, kerosene-type jet fuel, kerosene, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, naphtha less than 400° F. end-point, other oils-over 400° F. end-point, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, petroleum coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products.

Petroleum Refinery. An installation that manufactures finished petroleum products from crude oil, unfinished oils, natural gas plant liquids, other hydrocarbons, and alcohol.

Plant Condensate. One of the natural gas plant liquids, mostly pentanes and heavier hydrocarbons, recovered and separated as liquids at gas inlet separators or scrubbers in processing plants.

Primary Stocks. Stocks of crude oil or petroleum products held in storage at (or in) leases, refineries, natural gas processing plants, pipelines, tankfarms, and bulk terminals that can store at least 50,000 barrels of petroleum products or that can receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline. Crude oil that is in transit from Alaska, or that is stored on Federal leases or in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included. "Primary Stocks" excludes stocks of foreign origin that are held in bonded warehouse storage.

Propane. A normally gaseous hydrocarbon, C_3H_8 extracted from natural gas and refinery gas streams. It is used primarily as a fuel and as a petrochemical feedstock. Propane is covered by ASTM Specification D1835, Gas Processors Association for commercial and HD-5 propane, and ASTM Specification for special duty propane.

Propylene. An olefinic hydrocarbon, C_3H_6, recovered from refinery and petrochemical processes. It is reported in the "Propane" category.

Residual Fuel Oil. Topped crude of refinery operations. "Residual Fuel Oil" includes No. 5 and No. 6 fuel oils as defined in ASTM Specification D 396 and Federal Specification VV-F-815C; Navy Special fuel oil as defined in Military Specification MIL-F-859E including Amendment 2; Bunker C fuel oil. Residual fuel oil is used for the production of electric power, space heating, vessel bunkering, and various industrial purposes. Imports of residual fuel oil include "Imported Crude Oil Burned as Fuel."

Road Oil. Any heavy petroleum oil, including residual asphaltic oils, used as a dust palliative and surface treatment of roads and highways. It is generally produced in six grades; from 0, the most liquid, to 5, the most viscous.

Special Naphthas. All finished products within the gasoline range that are used as paint thinners, cleaners, and solvents. These products are refined to a specified flash point and have a boiling range of 90° to 220° F. "Special naphthas" includes all commercial hexane and cleaning solvents conforming to ASTM Specifications D1836 and D 484, respectively. Naphthas to be blended or marketed as motor gasoline or aviation gasoline or that are to be used as petrochemical and synthetic natural gas (SNG) feedstocks are excluded.

Steam (Purchased). Steam that is purchased for use by a refinery that was not generated from within the refinery complex.

Still Gas (Refinery Gas). Any form or mixture of gas produced in refineries by distillation, cracking, reforming, and other processes. The principal constituents are methane, ethane, ethylene, butane, butylene, propane, propylene, etc. Still gas is reported for petrochemical feedstock use and refinery fuel use.

- Petrochemical Feedstock Use—Includes all refinery streams which are used by chemical or rubber manufacturing operations for further processing, less the amount of such streams returned to the source refinery. Finished petrochemical products are not included. For example, polyethylene, butadiene, etc. are considered petrochemical products; therefore, only their feedstock equivalents are included.

- Fuel Use—All other still gas.

Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR). Stocks (currently, only crude oil) maintained by the Federal Government for use during periods of major supply interruption.

Unfinished Oils. Includes all oils requiring further processing, except those requiring only mechanical blending.

Unfractionated Stream. Mixtures of unsegregated natural gas plant liquid components excluding those included in plant condensate. This product is extracted from natural gas.

Wax. A solid or semi-solid material derived from petroleum distillates or residues by such treatments as chilling, precipitating with a solvent, or de-oiling. It is a light-colored, more-or-less translucent crystalline mass, slightly greasy to the touch, consisting of a mixture of solid hydrocarbons in which the paraffin series predominates. Includes all marketable wax whether crude scale or fully refined. The three grades reported are microcrystalline, crystalline—fully refined, and crystalline—other. The conversion factor is 280 pounds per 42-gallon barrel.

- Microcrystalline Wax—Wax extracted from certain petroleum residues having a finer and less apparent crystalline structure than paraffin wax and having the following physical characteristics:
  Penetration at 77° F. (D-1321)—60 maximum.
  Viscosity at 210° F. in Saybolt Universal Seconds (SUS)
  (D-88)—60 SUS (10.22 centistokes) minimum to 150
  SUS (31.8 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil content (D-721)—5 percent minimum.

- Crystalline-Fully Refined Wax—A light-colored paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F.
  (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.5 percent maximum.
  Other +20 color, Saybolt minimum.

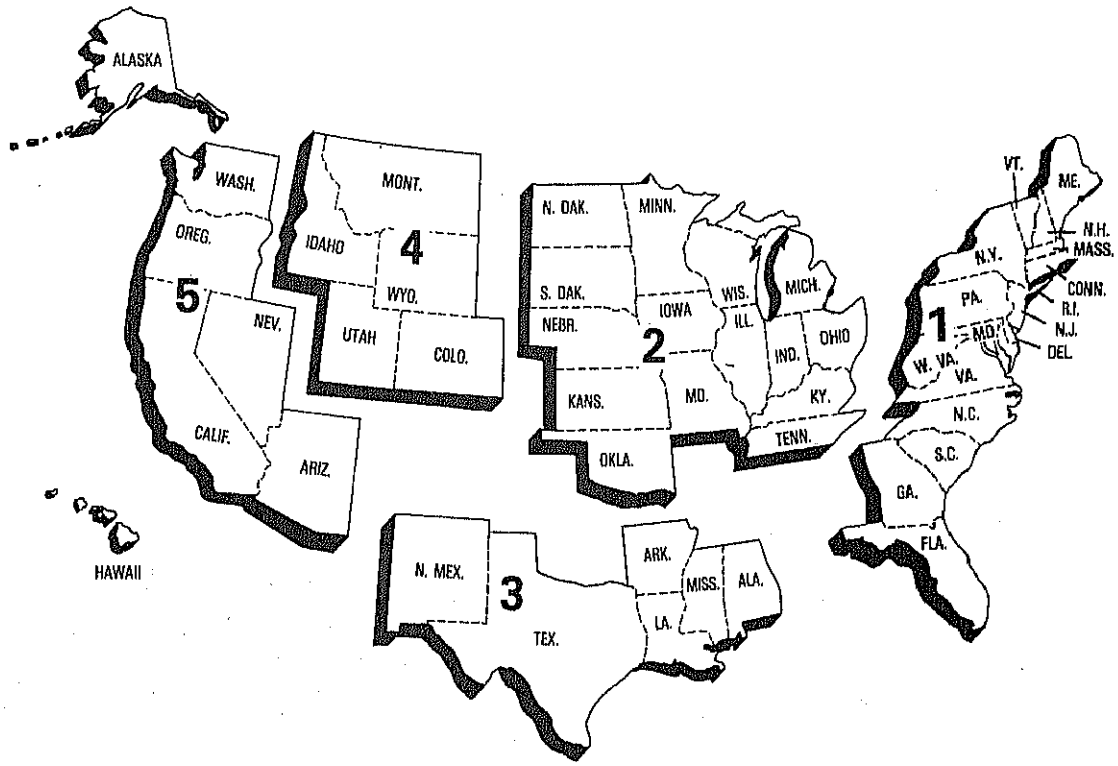
- Crystalline-Other Wax—A paraffin wax having the following characteristics:
  Viscosity at 210° F. (D-88)—59.9 SUS (10.18 centistokes) maximum.
  Oil Content (D-721)—0.51 percent minimum to 15 percent maximum.

Western Hemisphere. That half of the earth that includes North and South America and the surrounding waters.

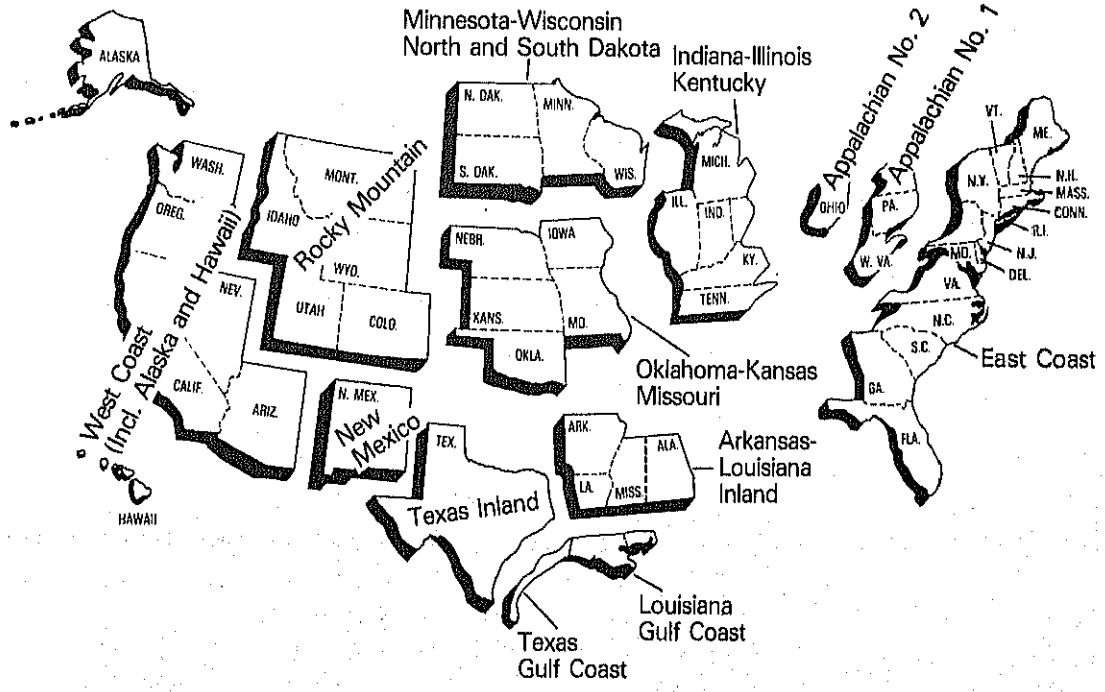
Bureau of Mines Petroleum Refining Districts and PAD Districts

PAD District	Refining District
I	East Coast—District of Columbia and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Jersey, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, and the following counties of the State of New York: Cayuga, Tompkins, Chemung and all counties east and north thereof. Also the following counties in the State of Pennsylvania: Bradford, Sullivan, Columbia, Montour, Northumberland, Dauphin, York, and all counties east thereof.
	Appalachian #1—The State of West Virginia, those parts of the States of Pennsylvania and New York not included in the East Coast District.
II	Appalachian #2—The following counties of the State of Ohio: Erie, Huron, Crawford, Marion, Delaware, Franklin, Pickaway, Ross, Pike, Scioto, and all counties east thereof.
	Indiana—Illinois—Kentucky—The States of Indiana, Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee, Michigan, and that part of the State of Ohio not included in the Appalachian District.
	Minnesota—Wisconsin—North and South Dakota—The States of Minnesota, Wisconsin, North Dakota, and South Dakota.
	Oklahoma—Kansas—Missouri—The States of Oklahoma, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, and Iowa.
III	Texas Inland—The State of Texas except the Texas Gulf Coast District.
	Texas Gulf Coast—The following counties of the State of Texas: Newton, Orange, Jefferson, Jasper Tyler, Hardin, Liberty, Chambers, Polk, San Jacinto, Montgomery, Harris, Galveston, Waller, Fort Bend, Brazoria, Wharton, Matagorda, Jackson, Victoria, Calhoun, Refugio, Aransas, San Patricio, Nueces, Kleberg, Kenedy, Willacy, and Cameron.
	Louisiana Gulf Coast—The following Parishes of the State of Louisiana: Vernon, Rapides, Avoyelles, Pointe Coupee, West Feliciana, East Feliciana, Saint Helena, Tangipahoa, Washington, and all Parishes south thereof. Also the following counties of the State of Mississippi: Pearl River, Stone, George, Hancock, Harrison, and Jackson. Also the following counties of the State of Alabama: Mobile and Baldwin.
	North Louisiana—Arkansas—The State of Arkansas and those parts of the States of Louisiana, Mississippi, and Alabama not included in the Louisiana Gulf Coast District.
	New Mexico—The State of New Mexico.
IV	Rocky Mountain—The States of Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, Utah, and Colorado.
V	West Coast—The States of Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Arizona, Alaska, and Hawaii.

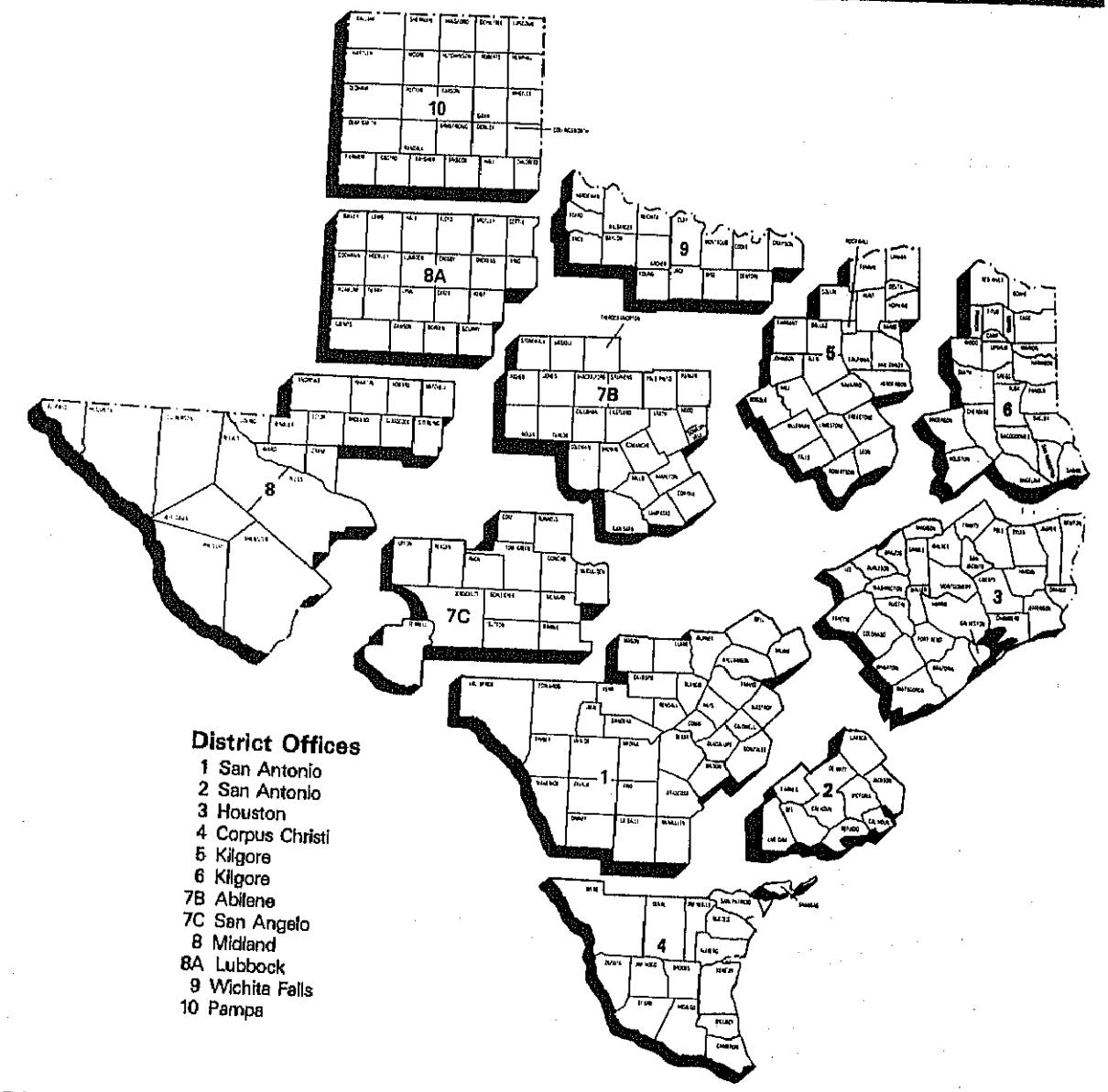
Petroleum Administration for Defense (PAD) Districts



Bureau of Mines Refining Districts



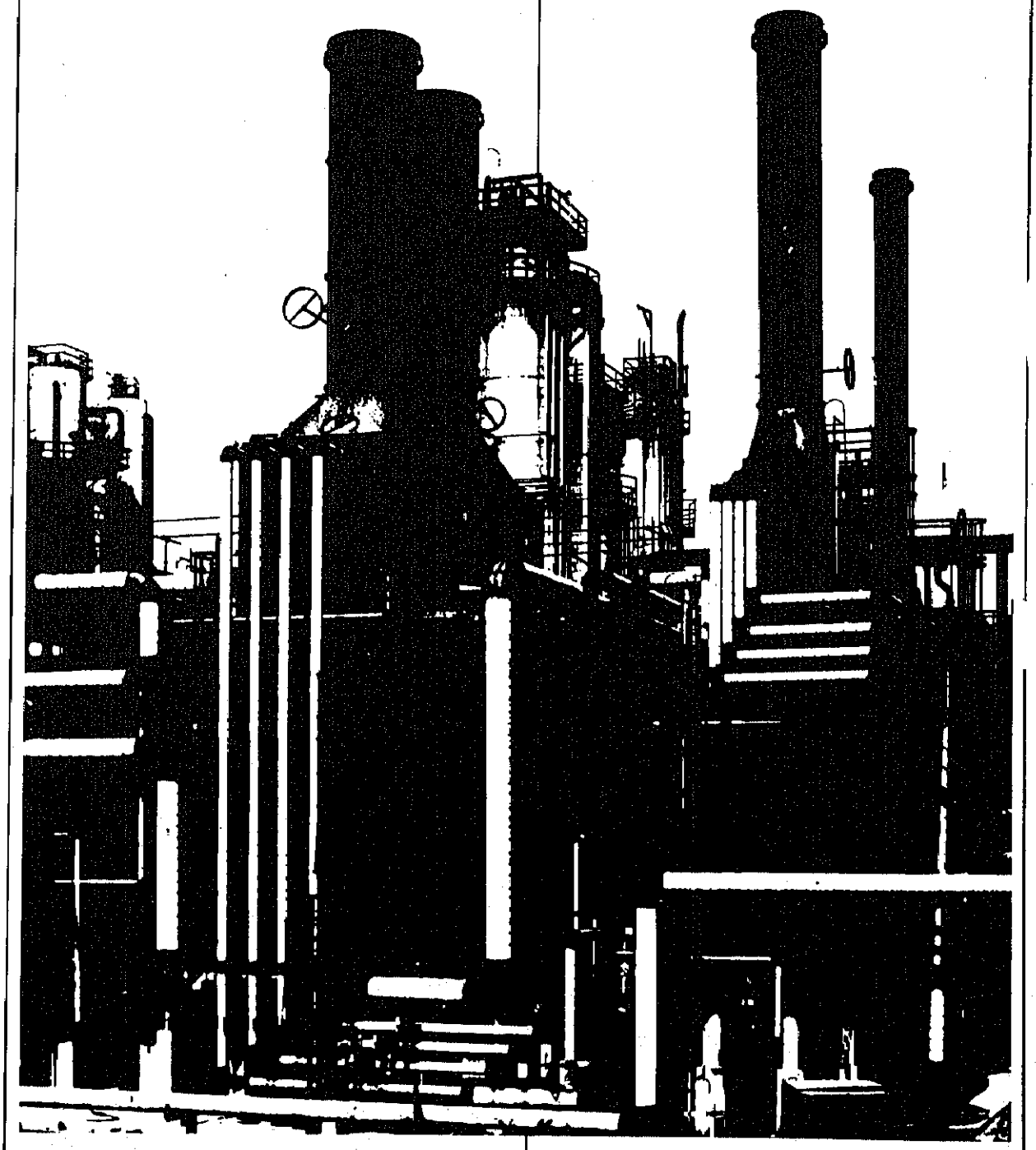
District Map Oil and Gas Division Railroad Commission of Texas



District Offices

1 San Antonio
2 San Antonio
3 Houston
4 Corpus Christi
5 Kilgore
6 Kilgore
7B Abilene
7C San Angelo
8 Midland
8A Lubbock
9 Wichita Falls
10 Pampa

Explanatory Notes



Explanatory Notes

Note 1.1 EIA-64: Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

Background

The EIA-64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report" evolved from a survey designed and conducted by the United States Geological Survey beginning in 1911. This form collects data on the production and storage of natural gas plant liquids at natural gas processing plants and fractionators.

Description of Survey

Universe

The universe includes all operators of facilities designed to: (1) extract liquid hydrocarbons from natural gas streams (natural gas processing plants); (2) separate a combined products liquid hydrocarbon stream into its component products, i.e. propane, butane, natural gasoline, etc. (fractionators); or (3) store the liquid hydrocarbon output of plants and fractionators.

The mailing list is automated. It is maintained by matching periodically with the *LP Gas Almanac* listings (including supplements) and the *Oil and Gas Journal* Processing Plant Survey listings, and by making changes reported by the respondents.

Information Collected

The data are submitted monthly by facility and include all products that the company controls through possession, regardless of ownership. The main items of information collected by the EIA-64 are shown by the example of the form presented below.

Collection Methods

Completed reports are required to be postmarked 20 days following the last day of the report month. Follow-up telephone calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication of the aggregated data.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For such companies, previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production, receipts, plant fuel use, and losses. In the event that the previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates, if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

The initial response rate averages 85 percent, with a final response averaging 98 percent as a result of telephone follow-up procedures.

Data Processing

Upon receipt, the reports are reviewed for identification section omissions, duplicate submissions, and identification information changes. The data are then entered and edited. The edit program includes checks for invalid data entry codes, range checks for current-month to previous-month changes (absolute and relative), arithmetic calculation errors, line balancing errors, etc. Telephone calls are made to respondents to resolve questions.

Note 1.2 EIA-87, 88, 89 and 90: Joint Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Joint Petroleum Reporting System (JPRS) comprises four surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-87); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-88); the "Pipeline Products Report" (EIA-89); and the

EIA-64

U.S. Department of Energy
Energy Information Administration
Mail Station: BG-086 Forstl
Washington, D.C. 20585

Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report

This Report is Mandatory Under Public Law 93-275. Failure to Comply may Result in Criminal Fines, Civil Penalties and Other Sanctions as Provided by Law.

Report Type: B 1 0

EIA Company Identification Number:

Report Date (Last Day of Reporting Month): Mo Yr

Zip Code of Plant Location:

Form Approved
OMB No.1905-0109

If Resubmission, Insert X in Block:

For DOE Use Only:

Plant Name:

Section 1. Natural Gas Processing Plant and Fractionator Operations (Barrels of 42 Gallons)

Products	Product Code	Stocks Beginning of Month (a)	Receipts During Month (b)	Inputs During Month (c)	Production During Month (d)	Shipments To: Fractionating Facility (e)	Shipments To: Storage Facility (f)	Shipments To: Refinery (g)	Shipments To: Chemical Plant (h)	Shipments To: Other (i)	Plant Fuel Use (k)	Losses (m)	Stocks End of Month (n)
Ethane	110												
Propane	231												
Ethane-Propane Mix	241												
Isobutane	233												
Normal Butane	235												
Other Butanes	236												
Butane-Propane Mix	234												
Isopentane	240												
Natural Gasoline:													
14# and Less RVP	228												
Over 14# RVP	229												
Plant Condensate	210												
Unfractionated Stream	227												
Gasoline:													
Finished Aviation	111												
Finished Leaded	132												
Finished Unleaded	133												
Gasohol	135												
Special Naphthas	051												
Jet Fuel:													
Naphtha Type	211												
Kerosene Type	213												
Kerosene	311												
Distillate Fuel Oil	412												
Other Products (Specify)													
Overage (Inputs) or Shortage (Production)	911	X	X			X	X	X	X	X	X	X	X

"Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-90). This group of forms collects data on petroleum refinery operations and on storage of crude oil and petroleum products. The origins of JPRS lie in the voluntary petroleum reporting systems instituted by the Bureau of Mines (BOM) soon after it was established as a part of the Department of the Interior in May 1910.

Description of Survey

Universe

The respondent universe of each JPRS survey is defined as follows:

EIA-87: All petroleum refineries and plants producing finished motor gasoline through the mechanical blending of liquids which are operated or controlled in the 50 States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, and Guam.

EIA-88: All bulk terminal facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands that (a) have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more and/or (b) receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline regardless of ownership of the material.

EIA-89: All products pipeline companies that carry petroleum products (including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipelines) in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

EIA-90: Crude oil pipeline companies (gathering and trunk pipeline companies), crude oil producers, terminal operators, storers of crude oil, and companies transporting Alaskan crude oil by water (in excess of 1,000 barrels), regardless of ownership in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The list of respondents is kept current by checking for new respondents in the *Oil and Gas Journal* weekly magazine; newspaper articles; the Office of Resource Applications publication "Trends in Refinery Capacity & Utilization;" the Office of Refinery Operations (ERA) list of U.S. Refiners; and the annual survey EIA-177 "Capacity of Petroleum Refineries."

Information Collected

The main items of information collected by EIA-87, are shown by the example presented below. The EIA-88 and EIA-89 collect data on petroleum product stocks. The EIA-90 collects data on crude oil stocks and crude oil used directly as fuel.

Collection Methods

The data for the JPRS surveys are collected on a monthly basis. Completed forms are required to be postmarked by the 20th day following the report month. Telephone follow-up calls are made to nonrespondents in order to collect data before publication deadline. An automated mailing list is maintained and is used to monitor receipt of the forms.

Imputing Missing Data

Imputation is performed only for companies that submitted a report in the previous month. For these companies, the previous monthly values are used for current values. The previous month's ending stocks value is used for both the current month's beginning stocks and the current month's ending stocks. The value of shipments is adjusted to balance stock level, production receipts, and losses. In the event that previous month's data were estimated, the respondent is contacted and requested to submit estimates if necessary, to be followed by a resubmission of actual data.

Response Rates

As of the filing deadline, the response rate of the JPRS respondents is over 90 percent. All companies that have not responded are contacted by telephone. Although data are taken by telephone to expedite processing, a certified submission is still required. Thirty calendar days after the report month, data for companies that still fail to file the form are estimated based on prior month's data. Names of companies that fail to file for two consecutive months are forwarded to DOE for further noncompliance action. Final response rate is 100 percent.

Report Type: B 0 1 EIA Company Identification No.: [ ][ ][ ][ ][ ][ ] Report Period: [ ][ ][ ][ ] Yr. Mo.

SECTION 6. REFINERY STOCKS, RECEIPTS, INPUTS, PRODUCTION, SHIPMENTS AND REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES
(Thousands of Barrels of 42 Gallons)

ITEM DESCRIPTION	PRODUCT CODE	STOCKS BEGINNING OF MONTH A	RECEIPTS DURING MONTH B	INPUTS DURING MONTH C	PRODUCTION DURING MONTH D	SHIPMENTS DURING MONTH E	REFINERY FUEL USE AND LOSSES DURING MONTH F	STOCKS END OF MONTH G
Crude oil (incl. lease condensate) Total (sum of codes 010 and 020)	050				X			
Domestic (incl. Alaskan)	010	X		X	X	X	X	X
Foreign	020	X		X	X	X	X	X
Alaskan	011	X		X	X	X	X	X
Products of natural gas proc. plants: Ethane	110				X			
Propane	231				X			
Ethane-propane mixtures	241				X			
Isobutane	233				X			
Normal butane	235				X			
Other butanes	236				X			
Butane - propane mixtures	234				X			
Natural gasoline and isopentane	220				X			
Plant condensate	210				X			
Unfractionated stream	227				X			
Other hydrocarbons and hydrogen	090				X			
Alcohol	091				X			
Unfinished oils	812							
Gasoline: Finished leaded, motor	132							
Finished unleaded, motor	133							
Blending components, motor	134							
Gasohol	135							
Finished aviation	111							
Blending components, aviation	112							
Special naphthas (solvents)	061							
Jet fuel: Naphtha-type	211							
Kerosene-type	213							
Kerosene (incl. range oil)	311							
Distillate fuel oil, Less No. 4	412							
No. 4 fuel oil	414							
Residual fuel oil	511							
Lubricating oils: Bright stock	853							
Neutral	855							
Other	859							
Asphalt	900							
Wax: Microcrystalline	061							
Crystalline-fully refined	071							
Crystalline-other	081							
Petroleum coke: Marketable	021							
Catalyst	022							
Road oil	031							
Still gas: Petrochemical feedstock use	042							
Other use	044							
Ethane and/or ethylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	612							
Other use	652							
Propane and/or propylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	613							
Other use	653							
Butane and/or butylene: Petrochemical feedstock use	614							
Other use	654							
Butane-propane mixtures: Petrochemical feedstock use	616							
Other use	656							
Isobutane petrochemical feedstock use	615							
Naphtha—less than 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	822							
Other oils—over 400° end-point Petrochemical feedstock use	824							
Other finished products Non - fuel use	097							
Fuel Use	098							
Overage (inputs) or shortage (production)	911	X	X			X	X	X
TOTAL	999	X	X			X	X	X

Note 1.3 EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165: Weekly Petroleum Reporting System

Background

The Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (WPRS) comprises five surveys: the "Refinery Report" (EIA-161); the "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report" (EIA-162); the "Pipeline Product Stock Report" (EIA-163); the "Crude Oil Stocks Report" (EIA-164); and the "Imports Report" (EIA-165).

The EIA weekly reporting system was designed to collect data similar to those collected under the monthly Joint Petroleum Reporting System(JPRS) (See Note 1.2). In the WPRS, selected petroleum companies report weekly data to EIA on crude oil and petroleum product stocks, refinery inputs and production, and crude oil and petroleum product imports. On the Forms EIA-161 through EIA-164, companies report data on a custody basis. On the Form EIA-165, the importer of record reports each shipment entering the United States. Current weekly data and the most recent monthly data from the JPRS are used to estimate the published weekly totals.

Description of Survey

Universe

The sample of companies that report weekly in the WPRS was selected from the universe of companies that report monthly in either the JPRS system or the ERA-60 system (for imports). All sampled companies report data only for facilities in the 50 States and the District of Columbia.

The sampling frame for each weekly survey is defined as follows:

EIA-161: Uses the EIA-87 universe, which includes all petroleum refineries in the United States and its territories, industrial facilities that have crude oil distillation capacity and produce some refined petroleum products, and bulk terminals that blend motor gasoline.

EIA-162: Uses the EIA-88 universe, which includes all bulk terminal facilities in the Uited States and its territories that have total bulk storage capacity of 50,000 barrels or more, or that receive petroleum products by tanker, barge, or pipeline.

EIA-163: Based on the EIA-89 universe, which includes all petroleum product pipeline companies in the United States and its territories that transport refined petroleum products, including interstate, intrastate and intracompany pipeline movements. Pipeline companies that only transport natural gas liquids are not included in the EIA-163 frame. Only those pipeline companies which transport products covered in the weekly survey are included.

EIA-164: Uses the EIA-90 universe, which consists of all trunk pipeline companies in the United States and its territories which transport crude oil, all refining companies, all crude oil producers, all terminal operators, and all storers of 1,000 barrels or more of crude oil.

EIA-165: Uses the ERA-60 universe, which includes all importers of record of crude oil and petroleum products into the United States and Puerto Rico.

Sampling

The sampling procedure used for the weekly system is the cut-off method. In the cut-off method, companies are ranked from largest to smallest on the basis of the quantities reported during some previous period. Companies are chosen for the sample beginning with the largest and adding companies until the total sample covers about 90 percent of the total for the previous time period.

Collection Methods

Data are collected by mail, mailgram, telephone, Telex, and Telefax on a weekly basis. All canvassed firms and terminal operating companies must file by 5:00 p.m. on the Monday following the close of the report period, 7 a.m. Friday. During the processing week, company corrections of the prior week's data are also entered.

Formula and Calculations

After the company reports have been checked and entered into the weekly data base, ratio estimates of the weekly totals are calculated from the reported data.

First, the current week's data for a given product reported by companies in that region are summed. (Call this weekly sum, W_s) Next, the most recent month's data for the product reported by those same companies are summed. (Call this monthly sum, M_s). Finally, let M_t be the sum of the most recent month's data for the product as reported by *all* companies. Then, the current week's ratio estimate for that product for all companies is given by,

$$W_t = \frac{M_t}{M_s} \circ W_s$$

This procedure is used directly to estimate total weekly inputs to refineries and production.

To estimate stocks of finished products, the preceding procedure is followed separately for refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines. Total estimates are formed by summing over establishment types.

Weekly imports data are highly variable on a company-by-company basis or a week-by-week basis. Under such conditions, the ratio method is known to result in large errors. Hence, a number of other procedures for estimating weekly imports were considered. The average ratio method was selected for estimating imports because it produces estimates that were close to benchmark values computed from monthly data. Estimates are obtained using the ratio method, but with each company in turn omitted from the sample. These estimates are then averaged to obtain the average ratio estimate.

Imputing Missing Data

The ratio method of estimation automatically imputes for nonresponse. Data from companies that do not respond are excluded from both the weekly and the monthly totals for the sampled companies.

Response Rates

The response rate as of the day after the filing deadline is about 80 percent for the EIA–161; 75 percent for the EIA–162; 95 percent for the EIA–163; 80 percent for the EIA–164; and greater than 95 percent for the EIA-165. However, more forms are received the next day, bringing the final response rates up. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. Nearly all of the major companies report on time. The nonresponse rate for the published estimates is usually between 2 percent and 5 percent.

Note 1.4 EIA–170: Tanker and Barge Shipments of Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Between Districts

Background

The EIA–170 survey collects data for calculation of monthly petroleum supply and disposition figures on U.S. and PAD District levels.

Instrument and Design

This form is designed to collect data on total movements by tanker and barge of crude oil and petroleum products between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal, by shipping State and receiving State.

Universe

The respondent universe of the EIA-170 consists of all known companies and plants that have custody of crude oil and petroleum products transported by tanker and barge between PAD Districts or between PAD Districts and the Panama Canal. There are currently about 60 respondents.

Collection Methods

Survey data are collected by mail every month. The filing deadline is the 20th calendar day of the month following the report period. The response rate as of the filing deadline is about 98 percent. Late respondents are contacted by telephone. All responses are processed each month before release of the data for publication.

Note 1.5 ERA-60: Reports of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico

Background

The "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico" (ERA-60) survey was designed by the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA) of the Department of Energy to collect data on port of entry, country of origin, destination, and quantity of imported crude oil and petroleum products, as well as sulfur content and API gravity. All licensed importers and importers of record are required to report. The "Shipments of Refined Products from Puerto Rico to the United States" (P-133-M-O) survey was designed to collect data on imports to the United States that are not covered by the ERA-60.

Universe

The monthly submission of Form ERA-60 and P-133-M-O is required by all licensed importers and importers of record into the United States and Puerto Rico. The respondent universe consisted of approximately 750 firms as of June 30, 1981. The respondent universe for these surveys is updated whenever an import license is granted by the Office of Oil Imports of the ERA.

Collection Methods

The survey data are collected by mail each month. It is mandatory for each respondent to file the ERA-60/P-133-M-O by the 15th working day of the month following the reporting period. Resubmissions are received frequently and are processed when received.

Response Rates

In December 1980, the survey had a response rate of 92 percent by the filing deadline. The universe was 640 at that time. (Because this is a dynamic survey, the universe is constantly changing.) Standard followup of nonrespondents is made to insure that all reports are received, since data are not imputed for nonrespondents. Response rate is generally 98-99% by the time the data are first published. Revised publications are not generated as standard operating procedure. The ERA-60 file is never closed; resubmissions are constantly received and processed.

Note 1.6 Census Import (IM-145) and Export (EM-522 and EM-594) Tabulations

The foreign trade statistics program, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, involves compilation and dissemination of a large body of data relating to the imports and exports of the United States.

Import Statistics

Coverage

The import statistics reflect both government and nongovernment imports of merchandise from foreign countries into the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico), without regard to whether or not a commercial transaction is involved. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise into the United States from foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions that are excluded from the statistics:

1. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States, when documented with Customs as an intransit movement.

2. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; shipments between any of these outlying areas; and imports into U.S. possessions from foreign countries.

3. U.S. merchandise returned by U.S. Armed Forces for their own use.

Source of Import Information

The official U.S. import statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census from copies of the import entry and warehouse withdrawal forms that importers are required by law to file with Customs officials (Customs Forms 7501- 7505).

Imported petroleum is reported as "Imports for Consumption." Imports for consumption are a combination of entries for immediate consumption and withdrawals from warehouses for consumption. With certain exceptions as indicated above, these data generally reflect the total of commodities entered into U.S. consumption channels.

Country and Area of Origin

The country reported in the statistics as the country of origin is defined as the country where the merchandise was grown, mined, or manufactured. In instances where the country of origin cannot be determined, the transactions are credited to the country of shipment.

Export Statistics

Coverage

The export statistics reflect both government and nongovernment exports of domestic and foreign merchandise from the U.S. Customs territory (includes the 50 States, the District of Columbia, and Puerto Rico) to foreign countries, without regard to whether or not the exportation involves a commercial transaction. In general, the statistics record the physical movement of merchandise out of the United States to foreign countries, with the exception of the following types of transactions:

1. Shipments between the United States and Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and other U.S. possessions; between any of these outlying areas; and shipments from U.S. Possessions to foreign countries.

2. Merchandise shipped in transit through the United States from one foreign country to another, when documented as such with U.S. Customs.

3. Bunker fuels and other supplies and equipment for use on departing vessels, planes, or other carriers engaged in foreign trade.

Source of Export Information

The official U.S. export statistics are compiled by the Bureau of the Census primarily from copies of Shipper's Export Declarations. Shipper's Export Declarations are required to be filed with Customs officials, except when qualified exporters have been authorized to submit data in the form of magnetic tape, punched cards, or monthly Shipper's Summary Export Declarations directly to the Bureau of the Census.

Country and Area of Destination

The country of destination is defined as the country of ultimate destination or the country where the goods are to be consumed, further processed, or manufactured, as known to the shipper at the time of exportation. If the shipper does not know the country of ultimate destination, the shipment is credited to the last country to which the shipper knows that the merchandise will be shipped in the same form as it was when exported.

Note 2 Estimation

The geographic coverage of all estimates is the 50 United States and the District of Columbia, including adjacent areas of the outer continental shelf, excluding the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone.

Note 2.1 Supply

The components of petroleum supply are field production, refinery production, imports, stock withdrawal or addition, crude oil used directly, and losses.

Field Production is the sum of crude oil (including lease condensate) production, natural gas processing plant production, and new supply (field production) of other liquids used by refineries.

Crude oil production is estimated based on data received from State conservation and revenue agencies. Reports of crude oil production from each of the 31 producing States are not received until several months after the other components of petroleum supply described in Explanatory Note 2.1 are available for publication. For an explanation of the crude oil estimation procedure used until the State reports are complete, see Explanatory Note 2.2.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operation Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL), including finished petroleum products, is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report." Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month. For survey description and other detail, see Explanatory Note 1.1.

Refinery Production of LRGs, ethane, and finished petroleum products is reported monthly on survey Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Published production of these products equals refinery production minus refinery input. Refinery production of unfinished oils and of motor and aviation gasoline blending components appears on a net basis under refinery input. Negative production will occur when the amount of a product produced during the month is less than the amount of that same product that is reprocessed (input) or reclassified to become another product during the same month.

Refinery production is also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey descriptions and other detail. It should also be noted that refineries do not report production of crude oil, natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, or other hydrocarbons and alcohol.

Imports of crude oil and petroleum products are reported monthly on Form ERA–60, "Report of Oil Imports into the United States and Puerto Rico," and Form P–133–M–O, "Shipments of Refined Products (including unfinished oils) from Puerto Rico to the United States." In addition, the Census Bureau Tabulation IM–145 summarizes import data from Customs import declarations reported on Customs Forms 7501 and 7505. The most prominent difference between the EIA and Census systems appears in imports of liquefied petroleum gases (LPG), where Census data show a much higher level of imports than Energy Information Administration data. This occurs because the ERA–60 respondent frame was built by monitoring importers of licensed products and because LPGs are not licensed products. Therefore, respondents that only import LPGs have not been identified, and do not report these imports to the Department of Energy. Since these importers are required to file form 7501 with the U.S. Customs Service, EIA obtains data on imports of LPGs from Census Tabulation IM–145. Additional data taken from the IM–145 are relatively small quantities of naphtha and kerosene-type jet fuels, distillate fuel oils, and residual fuel oils withdrawn from bonded storage for use in international trade and for military offshore use. Even though these duty-free fuels are stored on United States shores, they did not enter the United States for domestic consumption and therefore are not included in the ERA–60 reporting system.

Imports are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA-165, "Imports Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.3, 1.5, and 1.6 for survey descriptions and other detail.

Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) is calculated by subtracting stocks at the end of the month from stocks at the beginning of the month. (Note: The beginning stocks of one month are equal to the ending stocks of the previous month.) A positive result (+) would represent a withdrawal from stocks and an increase in petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. A negative result (-) would represent a buildup of stocks and reduce petroleum supplies distributed for domestic consumption. For survey forms used to make stock withdrawal or addition calculations see Explanatory Note 2.4.

Unaccounted-for Crude Oil is a balancing item that represents the difference between crude oil supply and disposition. Crude oil supply is the sum of field production, imports and stock withdrawal or addition, less crude used directly and losses. Crude oil disposition is the sum of exports and refinery input.

Unaccounted-for crude oil is calculated by subtracting crude oil supplies from crude oil disposition. A negative result indicates that refiners and exporters reported use of more crude oil than was reported to have been available to them. (This occurs, for example, when imports are undercounted due to late reporting or other problems.) A negative result would indicate that more crude oil was reported to have been supplied to refiners and exporters than they reported used. This calculation is performed for crude oil to ensure that product supplied for crude oil is always zero.

Crude Oil Used Directly and Losses is the sum of crude oil losses at refineries, crude oil burned at refineries, and crude oil burned on leases. Crude oil losses and consumption at refineries are reported on Form EIA-87, "Refinery Report." Crude oil burned on leases is reported on Form EIA-90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil burned on leases is divided into two categories: crude burned as residual fuel oil and crude burned as distillate fuel oil. Crude burned on leases appears as a negative supply to crude oil (a reduction in crude oil supplies) and as a positive supply to residual and distillate fuel oil (an increase to these supplies).

Note 2.2: Domestic Crude Oil Production

Data for the Crude Oil Production System (COPS) are reported to the Department of Energy by each of the individual State conservation agencies, which collect crude oil production values for tax purposes. In addition, the U.S. Geological Survey reports the volume of crude oil that is produced offshore in Federally-owned waters. With the exception of six State conservation agencies, all of these reports are received monthly. After each calendar year, these monthly numbers are updated using the annual reports from the State conservaton agencies and the U.S. Geological Survey. The six States that do not report monthly values are Indiana, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania, West Virginia, and Wyoming. Monthly values are estimated for these States using the individual linear trends of their historical annual crude oil production values.

There is a time lag of approximately 3 to 4 months between the end of the reporting month and the time when the actual values are available for this publication. In order to provide more timely crude oil production estimates, the Department of Energy has established a series of statistical models that forecast the volume of crude oil production based on the historical production patterns. The models use Auto Regressive Integrated Moving Average (ARIMA) to analyze series of monthly crude oil production values collected over several years.

In order to provide detailed crude oil production information on both the PAD District level and for the major producing States, the total United States crude oil production volume was separated into nine distinct groupings. The nine different time series are the monthly reported crude oil production volumes for: (1) all the States in PAD District 1; (2) all the states in PAD District 2; (3) Texas; (4) Louisiana; (5) the States in PAD District 3 excluding Texas and Louisiana; (6) all the States in PAD District 4; (7) Alaska; (8) California; and (9) the States in PAD District 5 excluding Alaska and California. Monthly data collected beginning in January 1973 are used for each of these time series.

A separate ARIMA model is identified for each time series. New model parameters are estimated monthly for each of these nine updated time series. Then, these ARIMA models are used to forecast crude oil production volumes for the month of interest. These values are then aggregated into PAD District and national totals. The forecasts made during 1981 had an average error of less than 0.6 percent compared to the monthly crude oil production volumes eventually reported by the States.

Note 2.3 Disposition

The components of petroleum disposition are refinery input, exports, and products supplied for domestic consumption.

Refinery Inputs of crude oil, NGPL and other liquids are reported monthly on survey Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report." Published inputs of unfinished oils, and motor and aviation gasoline blending components, equal refinery input minus refinery output. Refinery inputs of finished petroleum products are reported on a net basis under refinery production. Refinery inputs are also reported weekly on survey Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report." See Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.3 for survey description and other details.

Exports of crude oil and petroleum products are compiled from Census Bureau tabulations EM522 and EM594. Exports include crude oil shipments to Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and the Hawaiian Foreign Trade Zone, which are obtained from refinery receipts reported on Form EIA–87.

Product supplied for each product is calculated by summing field production plus refinery production, plus imports, plus stock withdrawal or minus stock addition, plus crude oil used directly and losses (plus net receipts when calculated on a PAD District basis), minus refinery input, minus exports. This formula ensures that total disposition equals total supply. Products supplied indicates those quantities of petroleum products supplied for domestic consumption. Occasionally, the result for a product is negative when total disposition of that product exceeds total supply. Negative product supplied may occur for a number of reasons: (1) product reclassification has not been reported, (2) misreporting or delayed reporting of data, and (3) for calculations on a PAD District basis, incomplete coverage of interdistrict movements data compiled to calculate net receipts.

Note 2.4 Stocks

Primary stocks of crude oil are the sum of ending stocks reported monthly on Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA–90, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Crude oil held in the Strategic Petroleum Reserve is included unless otherwise noted. Alaskan crude oil in transit is also included. Stocks of crude oil are also reported weekly on Form 161, "Refinery Report," and Form EIA–164, "Crude Oil Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products are summed from data reported on the Form EIA–64, "Natural Gas Liquids Operations Report," Form EIA–87, "Refinery Report," Form EIA–88, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA–89, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." Primary stocks of petroleum products do not include secondary stocks held by dealers and jobbers, or stocks held by consumers. Petroleum product stocks are also reported weekly on Form EIA–161, "Refinery Report," Form EIA–162, "Bulk Terminal Stocks Report," and Form EIA–163, "Pipeline Products Stocks Report." For survey descriptions and other details see Explanatory Notes 1.1., 1.2, and 1.3.

Note 2.5 Average Stock Levels

The graphs displaying monthly stock levels of petroleum products, crude oil, motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquified petroleum gases and ethane, and other products provide the user with recent data as well as a summary of data from the most recent 3 year period from January through December or from July through June. This summary takes the form of an "average range" that includes seasonal variation determined from a longer time period. The average range represents the historical pattern; it is not a forecast.

These curves are updated every 6 months effective January 1 or July 1 by basing the "average ranges" on a more recent time period. At that time, each 3-year data series will be adjusted by dropping the first 6 months and including the most recent 6 months.

For each data series, the monthly seasonal factors were estimated by means of a seasonal adjustment technique developed at the Bureau of Census (Census X-11). The seasonal factors were assumed to be stable (i.e., unchanging from year to year) and additive (i.e., the series is deseasonalized by subtracting the seasonal factor for the appropriate month from the reported stock levels). The intent of deseasonalization is to remove only seasonal variation from the data. Thus, a deseasonalized series would contain the same trends and irregularities as the original data. For crude oil stocks, the derived seasonal factors were very small relative to crude oil stock levels. Therefore, the seasonal factors for crude oil stock levels were set to zero. The seasonal factors for total petroleum (crude and products), distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products were derived using monthly data from 1974–1980. For motor gasoline, the seasonal factors were based on monthly data from 1975, 1976, 1978, 1979 and 1980. In 1977, there was virtually no seasonal behavior in motor gasoline stocks. Monthly stock levels stayed at the same high level for the entire year. In addition, the seasonal patterns in 1973 and 1974 appeared to be different from those in recent years. It was therefore assumed that the seasonal patterns in 1973, 1974, and 1977 were not representative of the recent past, and these years were not used in the determination of seasonal patterns for motor gasoline stocks. Because of these differences in the year-to-year seasonal fluctuation of motor gasoline, the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for total petroleum (crude and products), crude oil, distillate fuel oil, residual fuel oil, liquefied petroleum gases and ethane, and other products is stronger than is the evidence for the illustrated seasonal patterns for motor gasoline.

In some cases, these seasonal patterns do not show a smooth transition from month to month. For example, the June factor for residual fuel oil is slightly less than the May and July values, making a bump in the curve. As there is little difference in the magnitude of these seasonal factors, it is possible that this variation is due to the small number of observations (7 years) and the data variability.

After seasonal factors are derived, the most recent 3 year period (from January through December or from July through June) is deseasonalized. The average of the deseasonalized 36-month series determines the midpoint of the deseasonalized average band. The standard error of the deseasonalized 36 months is calculated adjusting for extreme data points. The width of the "average range" is twice this standard error.

The upper curve of the "average range" is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors plus the standard error. The lower curve is defined as the average plus the seasonal factors minus the standard error.

Note 2.6 Movements

Movements of crude oil between PAD Districts are reported on Form EIA-170, "Tanker and Barge Report." Petroleum product movements are reported on Forms EIA-170 and EIA-89, "Pipeline Products Report." Net receipts are calculated by summing total movements into and total movements from each PAD District by pipelines, tankers, and barges, and subtracting for the difference. Movements of crude oil by pipeline are not reported. For survey descriptions and other detail, see Explanatory Notes 1.2 and 1.4.

Note 2.7 Preliminary Monthly Statistics

Data from the Weekly Petroleum Reporting System (Forms EIA-161, 162, 163, 164 and 165) are used to estimate the most recent monthly values for the historical statistics. Since some of the weekly reporting periods overlap 2 adjacent months, it is necessary to use weighting factors in the calculation of the monthly values.

To calculate monthly estimates of crude oil and petroleum product imports, crude oil input to refineries, and production of petroleum products for a specific month, the weekly estimates are weighted by the number of days of that month included in each week, then summed.

End-of-month stock levels of crude oil and the major products (motor gasoline, distillate fuel and residual fuel) are calculated in a similar manner, but use only the two weekly reporting periods that cover the end-of-week stocks before and after the end of the month. The end-of-month stock level is calculated by first calculating the stock change between the 2 weeks. The daily stock change between the two end-of-week stock levels is then calculated. This number is multiplied by the weighting factor of earlier of the 2 weeks (the week that covers the last day of the month of interest). This change is added to the earlier of the two end-of-week stock levels to estimate the end-of-month stock level.

Preliminary monthly estimates of domestic crude oil production are calculated as described in Explanatory Note 2.2.

Note 3 Accuracy of Petroleum Supply Data

Early in 1981, the Energy Information Administration completed an assessment of the accuracy of principal petroleum supply data series. [1]This assessment concentrated on two methods of analysis:

•Comparisons between EIA's final annual estimates published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual (PSA)* and annual estimates from independent sources.

•Comparisons between EIA's final monthly estimates published in the *PSA* and EIA's earlier estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* (predecessor of the *Monthly Petroleum Statement).*

Selected excerpts from these comparisons are presented below.

Comparisons of Annual Estimates

All of the systems that provide data for the *Petroleum Supply Monthly,* except for the weekly systems, try to collect data from the entire universe of their potential respondents. They do not sample, and have no sampling errors. Inaccuracies in the data still occur because of problems such as incomplete lists of respondents, errors in the responses, and conceptual errors in the design of the data systems. Such inaccuracies are hard to identify and even harder to quantify. Some understanding of the overall accuracy of the estimates can be achieved by comparing estimates derived from independent sources of data, as shown in the following tables. Close agreements among annual estimates from several independent sources support the conclusion that the estimates are accurate, and accuracy in the annual estimates implies accuracy in the monthly estimates that comprise the annual estimates.

Crude Oil Production

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil and lease condensate production lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent.

Crude Oil Imports

Comparisons among independent estimates of annual crude oil imports lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 percent. This conclusion is supported by a study of EIA and Customs/Census import data performed for EIA.[2]

Motor Gasoline Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of motor gasoline supplied for domestic use show that differences in the estimates grew between 1977 and 1979. By 1979, the EIA estimate of sales by refiners and the Environmental Protection Agency's estimate of production had grown about 5–7 percent larger than the comparable *PSA*, Lundberg, and American Petroleum Institute (API) estimates. Research conducted by EIA in 1979 and 1980[3] confirmed that the lower

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[1] *Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration,* DOE/EIA-0292, April 1981.

[2] Sigma Corporation, *Petroleum Imports Reporting Systems, Preliminary Draft,* (Silver Spring, Maryland: January 1980). Prepared for the Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, Washington, D.C.

[3] Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *An Analysis of Published EIA Gasoline Supply Estimates* (Washington, D.C.: April 1980).

estimates were inaccurate, and identified changes in the petroleum industry that had an adverse effect on the *PSA* estimate. During 1980, EIA developed and tested improved procedures for collecting petroleum supply data, and implemented them in January 1981. (See Explanatory Note 4.)

Distillate Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of distillate fuel oil supplied for domestic use lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Residual Fuel Oil Supplied

Comparisons among independent estimates of the annual volume of residual fuel oil supplied for domestic use seem to show sizable and consistent differences between the EIA estimates of sales by refiners and the *PSA* and API estimates. When imports of residual fuel oil by nonrefiners are added to the refiner sales, however, the difference between refiner sales and the *PSA* estimates are narrowed to within 1 percent. The comparisons therefore lead to the conclusion that the *PSA* estimates are probably accurate to within 1 to 2 percent.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil and Lease Condensate Production, 1977-1979

	Estimated Volume of Production in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimate as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	3,121	3,178	3,009	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate from API Monthly Statistical Report[c]	3,130	3,214	3,021	100.3%	101.1%	100.4%
Census Estimate from the Annual Survey of Oil and Gas[d]	—	3,148	3,016	—	99.1%	100.2%
Oil and Gas Journal Estimates[e] of Total Production derived from Monthly Data	3,168	3,165	3,005	101.5%	99.6%	99.9%
EIA Estimate from Annual Survey of Oil and Gas Reserves (EIA-23)[f]	3,102	3,144	3,001	99.4%	98.9%	99.7%

/// = Not applicable
— = Not available

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b]From Table 6 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]From issues of the American Petroleum Institute's *Monthly Statistical Report*. The annual values were obtained by summing the monthly values for each of the twelve-month periods.

[d]From Table 1, p.2 of the Bureau of Census' *Annual Survey of Oil and Gas*, 1978.

[e]From issues of the *Oil and Gas Journal*. Monthly estimates are in thousands of barrels per day. They are converted to millions of barrels by dividing by 1,000 and multiplying by the number of days in the reporting period.

[f]From EIA's *U.S. Crude Oil and Natural Gas Reserves 1979 Annual Report* (Table 19, p. 33), *1978 Annual Report* (Table 16, p. 20), and *1977 Annual Report* (Table 22, p.36).

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and District of Columbia with adjacent areas of the Outer Continental shelf.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Crude Oil Imports, 1977-1979

	Volume of Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Comparative Estimates as a Percent of the Primary Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (ERA-60) from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,380	2,320	2,414	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Receipts as Reported by Refiners[c]	2,346	2,323	2,360	98.6%	100.1%	97.8%
Customs/Census Estimate of Receipts at Ports of Entry (Customs Forms 7501 and 7502)[d]	2,415	2,338	2,431	101.5%	100.8%	100.7%
EIA Estimate of Inputs of Foreign Crude at Refineries (ETA-87)[e]	2,364	2,334	2,431	99.3%	100.6%	100.7%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million barrels.

[b]From Table 1 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual* 1977, 1978, 1979. This table also includes imports for the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR) which were 7.5 million in 1977, 58.8 million in 1978, and 24.4 million in 1979.

[c]Estimate equals the sum of the annual estimate of imports derived from API's *Monthly Statistics Report* (which excludes imports for SPR), and the EIA estimates for imports for the SPR which are listed in footnote b above. The annual estimates from API data are equal to the sum of the API monthly estimates weighted by the number of days in each month.

[d]Data on imports to Puerto Rico which are included in the source for these estimates have been excluded from these estimates in keeping with the geographic coverage of the table. Data are from computer printouts of the Bureau of Census Report IM-245-X dated April 3, 1980 (1977 and 1978 data) and December 19, 1980 (1979 data).

[e]Estimate equals refinery inputs of foreign crude plus (minus) stock increases (decreases) of foreign crude. The data for the computation are published in EIA's Petroleum Statement, Annuals. The stock changes (all increases) are derived from data on stocks of crude oil at refineries, bulk terminals, and pipelines as reported on Form EIA-90, plus the increase in the SPR. This estimate excludes crude oil imported and not used as refinery input.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Motor Gasoline Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	2,573	2,711	2,625	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	2,708	2,792	2,671	105.2%	103.0%	101.8%
Environmental Protection Agency Estimate derived from Production Data[d]	2,766	2,851	2,706	107.5%	105.2%	103.1%
Lundberg Surveys, Inc. Estimate of U.S. Motor Gasoline Sales[e]	2,631	2,746	2,656	102.3%	101.3%	101.2%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[f]	2,579	2,697	2,612	100.2%	99.5%	99.5%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived from Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products* 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]The estimate shown is derived by substituting EIA Domestic Production values with values of domestic production tabulated from the Environmental Protection Agency Bq. Form 3520-2, "Lead Additive Report for Refineries." The EPA production estimates are 2,694 million barrels in 1977, 2,757 in 1978, and 2,648 in 1979 as compared from a summary sheet provided by Mr. Bob Summerhayes of EPA.

[e]From the mid-June issues of the "National Petroleum News," 1979 and 1980.

[f]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of motor gasoline delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of motor gasoline multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Distillate Fuel Oil (Including Kerosene) Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimate		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from Petroleum Statement Annual[b]	1,269	1,307	1,275	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	1,282	1,275	1,242	101.0%	97.6%	97.4%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,291	1,300	1,277	101.7%	99.5%	100.2%

/// = Not applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived from Table 2 in EIA's "Petroleum Statement Annual", 1977, 1978, 1979.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of distillate and kerosene delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of distillate and kerosene multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparison of Estimates of the Volume of Residual Fuel Oil Supplied for Domestic Use, 1977-1979.

	Volume in Millions of 42-U.S. Gallon Barrels[a]			Volume Supplied as a Percent of the PSA Estimates		
	1979	1978	1977	1979	1978	1977
EIA Estimate from *Petroleum Statement, Annual*[b]	1,024	1,095	1,109	///	///	///
Comparative Estimates						
EIA Estimate of Sales by Refiners (P-306)[c]	796	832	847	80.8%	79.6%	80.1%
American Petroleum Institute Estimate of Deliveries[d]	1,044	1,101	1,114	102.0%	100.5%	100.4%

/// = Not Applicable

[a]Volumes are rounded to the nearest million 42-U.S. gallon barrels.

[b]Derived From Table 2 in EIA's *Petroleum Statement Annual*, 1977, 1978, 1979. Refinery fuel use, subtracted from the figures in the source referenced below, has been reinstated in these estimates.

[c]Derived from Table 1 of EIA's December issue of *Petroleum Market Shares, Report on Sales of Refined Petroleum Products*, 1977, 1978, 1979.

[d]API publishes monthly estimates in thousands of barrels per month of the volume of residual fuel oil delivered from primary storage. The initial published monthly estimate is derived from API sources, but in later API publications the estimates are revised using EIA data. The values shown in the table are equal to the sums of the initial published API monthly estimates of residual fuel oil multiplied by the number of days per month.

Geographic Coverage: the 50 United States and the District of Columbia.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Comparisons of Monthly Estimates Over Time

Inaccuracies in petroleum data resulting from incomplete or delayed reports from respondents and from data processing errors are usually eliminated from the final *PSA* estimates. Such inaccuracies can still have important effects on the monthly estimates published in the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* and its predecessors. The following tables compare the initial monthly estimates published in the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* with the final monthly estimates published in the *PSA*. During 1977 – 1979, the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report* was published about 60 days after the end of the reporting month, and the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly* was published about 120-150 days after the end of the reporting month. The tables show that, both in terms of bias and in terms of standard deviation, the later estimates are consistently more accurate than the earlier estimates. In spite of this, the earlier estimates may have been more valuable to users of energy information because of the large difference in timeliness.

For purposes of comparison, the *Petroleum Supply Monthly* is scheduled to be published on about the same time lag as the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*. Caution should be exercised, however, in drawing conclusions from this similarity. The *Petroleum Supply Monthly* uses improved data processing procedures developed and successfully implemented during 1981. In addition, since 1979, EIA has greatly improved the accuracy of its 60-day crude oil production estimates and is making progress in improving the accuracy of its 60-day import estimates.

Initial Monthly Estimates of Production, Stocks, and Imports of Crude Oil As A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Production During Month		Primary Stocks At End of Month		Imports During Month	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	# 98.7%	1.6%	# 98.3%	1.4%	# 95.4%	2.4%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	# 99.6%	0.6%	100.0%	0.1%	# 98.4%	1.3%

Initial Monthly Estimates of Products Supplied for Domestic Use as A Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.9%	1.3%	99.9%	2.3%	# 97.9%	2.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	100.0%	0.3%	99.7%	0.5%	99.4%	1.2%

Initial Monthly Estimates of End-of-Month Primary Stocks As a Percent of EIA's Final Published Estimates [a]
January 1977 - December 1979

	Motor Gasoline		Distillate Fuel Oil		Residual Fuel Oil	
	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation	Mean Percent	Standard Deviation
EIA's Estimates from the *Monthly Petroleum Statistics Report*[b]	99.7%	0.8%	99.7%	1.1%	100.1%	0.7%
EIA's Estimates from the *Petroleum Statement, Monthly*[c]	99.9%	0.2%	100.0%	0.1%	100.1%	0.5%

Represents a difference from 100% found to be statistically significant at the 95% level of confidence (n = 36).

[a]Final monthly estimates are from the "Petroleum Statement, Annual" for 1977, 1978 and 1979. The mean percent is calculated as follows: each preliminary estimate is first expressed as a percent of EIA's final published estimate, these are then summed and the sum is divided by the number of estimates. The standard deviation is the square root of the quantity computed by summing the squared deviation of the percents from the mean percent and then dividing by the number of percents.

[b]Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

[c]Based on 36 initial estimates appearing in issues dated January 1977 - December 1979.

SOURCE: *An Assessment of the Accuracy of Principal Data Series of the Energy Information Administration*, DOE/EIA-0292.

Note 4 Changes in Petroleum Industry Reporting

Petroleum statistics contained in this report for all years through 1980 were developed using definitions, concepts, reporting procedures and aggregation methods that are consistent with those developed by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. Research conducted by the Energy Information Administration in 1979 and 1980 indicated that changes had occurred in the petroleum industry that were not being adequately reflected in EIA's reporting systems.

EIA reporting forms, definitions, and procedures were modified beginning in January 1981 to describe industry operations more accurately. Unfortunately, empirical information is not available to precisely measure the data shortcomings throughout 1980. However, estimates of the magnitudes of differences in the major data series are described below to form a basis for comparing 1979, 1980, and 1981 data.

Motor Gasoline

Prior to 1979, the EIA product-supplied series for motor gasoline was consistently about 2 percent lower than the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) gasoline-sales data series, which is derived from State tax receipts. This difference increased to about 4 percent in 1979 and 5 percent in 1980. There are two primary causes for this growing difference. First, refinery operations, particularly the flows of unfinished oils and the redesignation of some finished products, were not being accurately described on the EIA survey forms. Second, a large amount of gasoline was being produced away from refineries at "downstream blending stations" to take advantage of provisions in regulations governing the amount of lead that could be added. These blending stations were not reporting gasoline production to the EIA until the data system was changed in January 1981.

Quantitative estimates of the magnitude of the difference—in EIA's gasoline product supplied data in 1979 and 1980 have been made by the EIA and the American Petroleum Institute (API). The following table provides 1979 and 1980 data as published in the *Petroleum Statement Annual*, as well as EIA and API estimates of "recast" motor gasoline product supplied. EIA recast estimates were based upon preliminary monthly information in the *Monthly Petroleum Statement*. The ranges displayed in the EIA column reflect uncertainty in the estimates. Also shown are the FHWA motor gasoline sales statistics for those years. EIA has recently published a study of the quality of these FHWA data.[1]

[1]Office of Energy Information Validation, Energy Information Administration, U.S. Department of Energy, *Error Profile of the Motor Fuel Taxation Data used to Establish and Monitor State Emergency Conservation Targets* (Washington, D.C.: December, 1981).

Finished Motor Gasoline Product Supplied on Old and New Basis
(Thousand Barrels per Day)

	1979				1980			
	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]	EIA Reported	API Recast	EIA Recast	FHWA[1]
Jan	6,830	7,230	7,084-7,246	6,984	6,323	6,789	6,630-6,791	6,672
Feb	7,254	7,496	7,389-7,568	7,538	6,596	6,983	6,831-7,003	6,830
Mar	7,229	7,414	7,301-7,463	7,316	6,406	6,753	6,607-6,768	6,713
Apr	7,055	7,300	7,187-7,353	7,375	6,800	7,014	6,886-7,052	6,981
May	7,213	7,429	7,313-7,475	7,428	6,729	6,954	6,823-6,984	7,044
Jun	7,191	7,483	7,350-7,516	7,441	6,657	6,966	6,824-6,991	7,049
Jul	6,902	7,241	7,105-7,266	7,299	6,743	6,973	6,960	7,132
Aug	7,330	7,546	7,426-7,588	7,619	6,648	6,841	6,828	7,090
Sep	6,881	7,122	7,016-7,262	7,232	6,510	6,692	6,962	6,685
Nov	6,791	7,068	6,956-7,122	7,142	6,234	6,507	6,516	6,951
Dec	6,730	7,106	6,966-7,127	7,064	6,632	6,948	6,936	6,993
Average	7,034	7,302	7,183-7,347	7,309	6,579	6,882	6,806-6,889	6,925

[1]FHWA gasoline statistics published in their 1979 Table MF-33G, 08-06-80, contain aviation gasoline as well as motor gasoline. Only motor gasoline data are included in published 1980 data. Consequently, the 1979 data shown above were reduced by subtracting aviation gasoline product supplied quantities as published by EIA in the 1979 *Petroleum Statement Annual*. The 1980 FHWA data published in their 1980 Table MF-33GA, August 1981, did not require this adjustment.

Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil

Distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production statistics through 1980 were adjusted to account for an imbalance between unfinished oil supply and disposition. The reported quantities of refinery inputs of unfinished oils typically exceed the available supply of unfinished oils. It has been assumed that this occurs when distillate and residual fuel oil produced by a refinery is shipped to another refinery, where it is treated as unfinished oil. This oil is then reprocessed rather than used or sold as distillate or residual fuel oil.

For many years (including 1980), the difference between unfinished oil disposition and supply was subtracted from distillate and residual fuel oil production to adjust for this discrepancy. Two-thirds of the difference was applied to distillate, and one-third to residual fuel oil.

Beginning in January 1981 this adjustment was discontinued because there was not sufficient empirical evidence to support it. The following table presents distillate and residual fuel oil refinery production in 1980 as published (adjusted) and on the same basis as 1981 statistics are now being completed (unadjusted) to permit comparison between 1980 and 1981 data series. Adjusted distillate and residual fuel oil product supplied volumes differ from the unadjusted volumes by the same amounts as the adjusted and unadjusted production volumes.

Adjusted and Unadjusted Refinery Production, and Unadjusted Product Supplied of Distillate and Residual Fuel Oils, by Month for 1979 and 1980 (Thousand Barrels Per Day)

1979

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,043	3,108	65	4,646	1,912	1,946	34	3,594
Feb.	2,888	2,945	57	4,869	1,792	1,822	30	3,625
Mar.	3,019	3,026	7	3,671	1,719	1,723	4	3,243
Apr.	2,945	2,978	32	3,048	1,639	1,656	17	2,524
May	3,066	3,093	27	3,025	1,586	1,600	14	2,517
Jun.	3,153	3,187	35	2,743	1,548	1,566	18	2,601
Jul.	3,305	3,344	38	2,601	1,575	1,594	20	2,471
Aug.	3,321	3,359	38	2,799	1,584	1,603	20	2,570
Sep.	3,354	3,306	-48	2,599	1,627	1,602	-25	2,584
Oct.	3,251	3,217	-34	3,085	1,629	1,612	-17	2,523
Nov.	3,239	3,200	-39	3,208	1,736	1,716	-20	2,795
Dec.	3,221	3,238	17	3,725	1,894	1,903	9	3,022
Average	3,152	3,169	16	3,327	1,687	1,695	8	2,884

1980

Month	Distillate Fuel Oil				Residual Fuel Oil			
	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied	Adj. Ref. Prod.	Unadj. Ref. Prod.	Diff.	Unadj. Product Supplied
Jan.	3,013	3,093	80	3,794	1,771	1,812	41	3,108
Feb.	2,766	2,888	122	3,834	1,773	1,836	63	3,168
Mar.	2,557	2,690	133	3,312	1,584	1,652	68	2,726
Apr.	2,460	2,554	94	2,729	1,595	1,643	48	2,492
May	2,474	2,610	136	2,538	1,509	1,579	70	2,305
Jun.	2,646	2,721	75	2,392	1,575	1,613	38	2,359
Jul.	2,689	2,783	94	2,343	1,480	1,528	48	2,339
Aug.	2,461	2,582	121	2,258	1,444	1,506	62	2,348
Sep.	2,686	2,726	40	2,627	1,495	1,516	21	2,380
Oct.	2,589	2,650	61	2,981	1,512	1,543	31	2,258
Nov.	2,703	2,823	120	3,069	1,579	1,641	62	2,513
Dec.	2,891	3,052	161	3,776	1,660	1,743	83	2,762
Average	2,661	2,764	103	2,969	1,580	1,634	54	2,562

Total Petroleum Products

The imbalance between the supply and disposition of unfinished oils is now reported as part of the reclassified products (line 39) in the U.S. Petroleum Balance (Table 1). Imbalances between the supply and disposition of gasoline blending components comprise the remainder of the reclassified in Table 1. These imbalances are reported as negative product supplied in the Other Liquids section of the table of Supply and Disposition Statistics (Table 2). Since these changes only involve redistribution of the volumes of gasoline, distillate and residual fuel oil, gasoline blending components, and unfinished oils, the total volume of petroleum products supplied remains unaffected by them.

Note 5 Notes on Tables

5.1 Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Overview statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Petroleum Products Supplied, Total Imports, Crude Oil Imports, Total Exports, and Crude Oil Exports appear as labeled in Table 4. Total Production and Crude Oil Production appear under Field Production in Table 4.

- Natural Gas Plant Production is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and Finished Petroleum Products Field Production in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Imports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Imports in Table 4.

- Petroleum Products Exports is the sum of Natural Gas Plant Liquids and LRGs, Other Liquids, and Finished Petroleum Products Exports in Table 4.

- Total Crude Oil and Petroleum Products Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.2 Crude Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 1 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Domestic Field Production, Alaskan Field Production, SPR Imports, Other Imports (synonymous with Imports Gross Excl. SPR), SPR and Other Primary Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Unaccounted For Crude Oil, Refinery Inputs, and Exports appear as labeled in Table 1.

- SPR Ending Stocks and Other Primary Ending Stocks (synonymous with stocks excluding SPR) appear in thousands of barrels in Table 1.

- Total Crude Oil Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

- Total Imports appear in Table 4.

5.3 Finished Motor Gasoline Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced line appear in Tabl 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Unleaded Percent of Total Product Supplied represents the ratio of finished unleaded motor gasoline product supplied to total finished motor gasoline product supplied, multiplied by 100 and rounded to the nearest tenth.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.4 Distillate and Residual Fuel Oil Supply and Disposition statistics on the referenced lines appea in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

- Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

- Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Crude Used Directly, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

- Ending Stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.5 Liquefied Petroleum Gases and Ethane statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on ethane, propane, butane, butane-propane mixtures, ethane-propane mixtures, and isobutane. The statistics on the referenced line appear in Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied appear as labeled in Table 4.

• Ending stocks appear in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

5.6 Other Petroleum Products Supply and Disposition statistics represent the aggregation of statistics on natural gasoline, isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, other liquids, and all finished petroleum products except finished motor gasoline, distillate fuel oil, and residual fuel oil. The statistics on the referenced line are aggregated from Table 4 of the Detailed Statistics, except where noted.

• Total Production is the aggregated sum of Field Production and Refinery Production in Table 4.

• Imports, Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-), Refinery Inputs, Exports, and Product Supplied are aggregated from Table 4.

• Ending stocks are aggregated from ending stocks in thousands of barrels in Table 2.

Note 5.7 Table 1. U.S. Petroleum Balance

• Lines (1) through (3) of Table 1: Crude oil (including lease condensate) production for "Alaska," "Lower 48 States," and "Total U.S." are calculated by calling the conservation agency in Alaska for Alaskan crude oil production during the month, estimating crude oil production in the United States (see Explanatory Note 2.2), and taking the difference to equal production in the lower 48 states.

• Line (5) of Table 1: SPR imports are reported on Survey Form ERA-60.

• Line (12) of Table 1: "Total Other Sources" equals crude oil stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) plus unaccounted for crude oil plus crude used as fuel and losses in Table 2.

• Line (14) of Table 1: Natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) "Production" equals field production of natural gas plant liquids (NGPL) plus field production of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (15) of Table 1: NGPL "Imports" equals the sum of the imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate imports in Table 2.

• Line (16) of Table 1: NGPL "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" is equal to the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate in Table 2.

• Line (17) of Table 1 equals the sum of lines (14), (15), and (16) of Table 1.

• Line (18) of Table 1: unfinished oils and gasoline blending components "Stock Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-)" equals stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for other hydrocarbons and alcohol, for unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components.

• Line (20) of Table 1: "Other Hydrocarbons and Alcohol New Supply" equals the field production of same in Table 2.

• Line (21) on Table 1: "Refinery Processing Gain" is a balancing item equal to total refinery production minus total refinery input in Table 2.

• Line (22) on Table 1: "Crude Used Directly" equals the sum of crude oil used directly as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

• Line (23) of Table 1: "Total Other Liquids" equals the sum of lines (18) through (22) of Table 1.

• Line (24) of Table 1: "Total Production of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or

addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils in Table 2.

• Line (25) of Table 1: "Gross Imports of Refined Products" equals imports of LPG and ethane plus imports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (26) of Table 1: "Exports of Refined Products" equals exports of LPG and ethane plus exports of finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (27) of Table 1: "Net Imports of Refined Products" equals the difference between lines (25) and (26) of Table (1).

• Line (28) of Table 1: "Total New Supply of Products" equals crude oil input to refineries plus field production of NGPL and finished petroleum products; plus imports of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, and plant condensate; plus stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) of other hydrocarbons and alcohol, unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus imports of unfinished oils, aviation gasoline blending components, and motor gasoline blending components; plus field production of other hydrocarbons and alcohol; plus total refinery production; minus total refinery input; plus crude oil used as distillate and residual fuel oils; plus imports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products; minus exports of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (29) of Table 1: "Refined Products Stocks Withdrawal (+) or Addition (-) equals the sum of stock withdrawal (+) or addition (-) for LPG and ethane, and finished petroleum products in Table 2.

• Line (30) of Table 1: "Total Petroleum Products Supplied for Domestic Use" equals total products supplied in Table 2.

• Lines (31) through (37) of Table 1 equal the respective products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (38) of Table 1: "Other Products Supplied" equals the sum of natural gasoline and isopentane, unfractionated stream, plant condensate, aviation gasoline, naphtha < 400 Deg. F for petrochemical feedstock uses, other oils > 400 Deg. F. for petrochemical feedstock use, special naphthas, lubricants, waxes, coke, asphalt, road oil, still gas, and miscellaneous products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (39) of Table 1: "Total Reclassified" is a balancing item equal to the sum of unfinished oils, motor gasoline blending components, and aviation gasoline blending components products supplied in Table 2.

• Line (40) of Table 1: "Total Product Supplied" is equal to total products supplied in Table 2.

• The sum of lines (41) and (42) of Table 1, stocks of "Crude Oil and Lease Condensate (Excluding SPR)" and stocks held by the "Strategic Petroleum Reserve," equals ending stocks of crude oil in Table 2. SPR stocks are reported on Form EIA-90.

• Line (46) of Table 1, stocks of "Refined Products," equals the sum of LPG and ethane and finished petroleum product stocks in Table 2.

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